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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Comments at the Fireside

Europe's Week-End Habit

Another Item From a Diary

¶ **Homespun**—Yes, we listened to the President's fireside chat. Again we are impressed with his obvious humaneness. Again it is difficult to follow entirely his reasoning. Not that we combat it; but that from a tower one tries to see more than economic lanes. So now we wonder if, instead of more academic complications, more economic theorizing, it would not be better if we returned to the simple, workable fundamentals.

• **So when** we hear Mr. Roosevelt charge business with a goodly share in bringing about the recession, we recall talks with businessmen who fervently declare that they are only too eager to do the spending, expanding, employing, paying, necessary to establish industrial equilibrium. But they fear what Government may do. One cannot, they complain, venture to make business plans blossom when the Government may send an unexpected frost.

• **So, hearing** all this talk on both sides, we conclude that the President is right when he says that both business and government have obligations. But we'd analyze it thus: Mr. Roosevelt wants to make business altruistic. Business wants to make Mr. Roosevelt businesslike. If both succeed we might have a fine balance of altruistic practicality. If either fails, both will lose. We can't see a single "out" for them—except by way of the Golden Rule.

¶ **Justice Done In**—John A. Heffernan tells this story in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of Mr. Justice Dunne of the New York State Supreme Court. It seems Justice Dunne was presiding at a damage suit, when came this dialogue between the lawyer and the witness:

"Did you see the plaintiff knocked down?"

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you."

"No, not me."

"Did you see the defendant at all?"

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you!"

"No."

"Then why are you here?"

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you!"

"To see justice done."

"Who, me?" demanded Justice Dunne, gazing sharply down from the bench. The story is recent enough to have nuisance value; and the pun broad enough to have nuance value.

¶ **European Week End**—Europe has gotten itself into the habit of turning week-ends into surprise beginnings. We approach a new one therefore with some curiosity. This is what we find: Anglo-Italian relations are in the bread tins, already to be shoved into the oven Saturday. A crisis impends in the Japanese situation, with Premier Prince Konoye facing disagreement within his Cabinet over strategy in China consequent to Japanese reversals in southern Shantung Province. French employees and 160,000 striking workers eye an ultimatum-like suggestion that unless they work out their own peace Premier Daladier may use his temporary dictatorial authority "for the common good." France and Britain appear to share a sudden and highly expedient affection for Rome, conceiving that an arms-in-arms policy thitherward may exert a mollifying influence Hitler-ward. Spain faces a week-end of continual sawing at the Government lifeline by Insurgents; and China comes against a Japanese stiffening, following recent reverses.

• **Yes, it looks** like another new chapter-heading by Monday. And the simile is a good one, where so much fictitious thinking is apparent. The question is: How much right thinking goes forth to further the "happy ending?"

¶ **Excerpts from a Diary**—The family, with the exception of the Boy, return from a lecture. Written on a sheet of copy paper run crookedly into my typewriter, I find:

A PILOT

When I am old e
to fly an aropla
I am going to get
licence. Then I am
going to get an
airplane and make
world record's I
am going to fly around
the world nonstop

I am inordinately pleased. There is a directness of thought here which brooks of no misconception. Unquestionably the lad proposes to be an airplane pilot. It's not the vocation I would have chosen for him; but it might have been worse. It's a relief to know that he elects to be law abiding and get a "licence." We but recently convinced him of the evil of suggestion connected with the "tommy-gun stage"—the outward manifestation of which was a hollow, stuttering: "Huh-huh-huh-huh-huh!" uttered with one eye shut and the other squinting through imaginary sights. So soon after teaching the young idea how not to shoot, it was rather disconcerting to have him develop a new set of onomatopœias. These consisted of a sort of "zo-o-o-om, why-n-n-n-ne," accompanied by a fixed and exultant gleam of the eyes. Now we know it all. He has hitched his wagon to wings. "Zo-o-o-o-m, why-n-n-ne." Happy landing.

3-Power Bloc Forming For New Treaties

British-Italian Agreement Opens Way to Similar One With France

French Strike Ends

Construction of a renewed three-power bloc in Europe, linking Britain, France, and Italy, appeared within the realm of diplomatic possibility today.

As Britain neared conclusion of formal details of its new accord with Italy, it was learned in London that a common Anglo-French policy is in the making. At the same time there were reports in Paris that France is to begin conversations with Italy, calculated to produce a treaty similar to the one which Premier Mussolini is concluding with Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Though these new moves as yet are nebulous in form, they are in line with the French effort to provide a definite counter-weight to increasing German influence on the continent.

The position of France was materially strengthened as an end of the strike wave appeared imminent—the Metal Trades executive agreeing to send 160,000 workers back to their jobs in response to strong action by the Daladier Cabinet.

Britain and France Arrange Conference On German Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—A common Anglo-French policy toward European affairs is to be worked out when Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet come from Paris on their London visit as it is now planned they shall do on April 22, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

During the preliminary talk which the French Ambassador, M. Charles Corbin, had with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, here yesterday, the program for the meeting was discussed. The two countries are seeking to define their attitude toward Germany's demands, both in the European and colonial sphere. There is reason to believe, however, that the British plan for early talks with Germany has been abandoned on grounds that they would only exacerbate the situation at the present time.

Franco-Italian Rapprochement

The Anglo-French negotiations will also cover the method by which Britain can use its good offices in bringing about a Franco-Italian rapprochement based on the Anglo-Italian agreement which it is planned to sign Saturday.

In addition, arrangements are to be made for a resumption of the Anglo-French staff talks, including

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mexicans Give to Oil Fund

© International

President's Wife Receives Contributions

Señora Amalia Solorzano de Cardenas (Left) Accepts Additions to the Fund Organized by the Feminine Committee of Mexico to Pay for Oil Wells, Formerly Owned by British and American Companies and Recently Expropriated by the Mexican Government. The Campaign Was Opened in the Palace of Fine Arts

Mexico Organizes Oil Trade; U. S. Still Purchasing Silver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—The extent to which American policy actually still benefits the Mexican Government, despite the dispute over the oil situation is disclosed significantly today by Treasury announcement that Mexican silver is still being purchased in the open market.

It has been made clear that the United States is insisting on adequate and fair compensation for American property taken over in application of the Mexican expropriation laws. The special agreement to buy Mexican silver at a high price has been cancelled.

But Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, announced last night that purchases of Mexican silver at the commercial price of 43 cents per ounce are being made and will continue to be made.

The extent of consideration for the Mexican position is reflected most fully in the President's interpretation of fair compensation. He has explained that it means compensation on the basis of prudent investment minus depreciation.

MEXICO, D. F., April 15 (AP)—Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, head of the National Petroleum Export Company, announced today that "some oil" from the expropriated properties of 17 American and British oil companies would be shipped next week to foreign markets.

Informed persons said the Government had closed a deal with Francis W. Rickett, British promoter, and Bernard E. Smith, New York broker, for the sale of "a very small quantity" of refined petroleum products.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Expropriation of the properties of 17 foreign oil companies has presented the Mexican Government with the most difficult administrative problem which it has faced in recent years. To meet this situation every national resource has been drawn upon by the Cardenas Administration.

The expropriation measure, which was taken as the result of the companies' refusal to award to labor a collective contract which had been approved by Government boards and the Supreme Court, was one for which the Government was admittedly unprepared. It was decided upon short notice and when announced; left oil officials and the public both here and abroad amazed at the audacity of the move and wondering how the Government could operate the industry.

Since the exploration and exploitation of petroleum products is one of the most highly technical industries in the world, this phase of the problem presented the first problem. The marketing of the product, which is a matter involving international finances and, to a large degree, politics, presented the second major difficulty.

First move of the Government, taken on the morning following the expropriation, was to announce that the properties would be put under the joint supervision of the Ministries of Finance and of National Economy. The former is headed by Eduardo Suarez, a veteran in Mexican politics and finance, and the latter by Efrain Buenrostro, one of the younger Cardenas ministers.

Administrative Council Named

Within a few days the Administrative Council of National Petroleum was appointed as a government board to handle all oil mat-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Spanish Insurgents Reach Sea

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Border), April 15 (AP)—Gen. Miguel Aranda's Insurgent forces today planted their red and gold banner on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea near Vinaroz, dividing Catalonia from the rest of Government Spain.

Insurgent officers at Irun asserted the goal of Gen. Francisco Franco's 37-day offensive was reached when General Aranda's troops forced their way across the coastal highway and reached the sea in the southern suburbs of Vinaroz.

A little later they entered that town, 108 miles southwest of Barcelona.

The advance severed all remaining land communications between Barcelona, the Government capital, and Valencia and Madrid.

Earlier General Aranda's forces occupied San Jorge six miles from Vinaroz, the last village barring the way to the Barcelona coastal highway.

From San Jorge the Insurgents drove eastward along an improved highway, extending the salient by which they hope to split Catalonia from the rest of Government Spain. By road the distance from San Jorge to Vinaroz is eight miles.

Insurgent reports said the Valencia-Barcelona road was under heavy fire and that traffic had been suspended. Telephone lines from Barcelona, provisional Government capital, to Valencia and Madrid were said to have been cut.

Simultaneously columns maneuvering to flank Government defenses before Tortosa occupied La Cenia, terminus of a secondary highway running northeast to Tortosa, about 20 miles away. La Cenia is 12 miles northwest of Vinaroz.

Only isolated Government units were still trying to halt the Insurgent march to the sea—the rest were reported in retreat from the narrowing neck of coastal territory.

Despite the virtual isolation of Catalonia, the Government strengthened its resistance in the center of the line, around Balaguer and Lerida.

The Government communiqué reported success to the north, east, and south of Balaguer. Border dispatches indicated the Insurgent bridgehead across the Segre River was being reduced, threatening to force the Insurgents back across the river.

Heavy warplane bombardment of Insurgent positions prepared the way for advance of Catalan militiamen.

Anniversary of Republic

BARCELONA, April 5 (AP)—The Spanish Government celebrated yesterday the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with a burst of flags, receptions, and demonstrations.

President Azana received high officials of the Cabinet at the Presidential Palace. Walter D. Thurston, United States Chargé d'Affaires, was a guest at a reception given by Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

Canada Offers New Tomato

OTTAWA, April 15 (CP)—A new Canadian tomato will be moving on the British market in a few months which Dominion horticulturists hope will capture the bulk of the trade now held by Spain and Italy.

Known as the Jan-Ru, it was developed by John Janicky, Ukrainian market gardener of York Township, Ontario, and Robert Rumball, a supervisor of York Township unemployed garden plots. The tomato's name recognizes the work of both men in its development.

Its main feature is that it has less moisture than the ordinary Canadian variety and its flesh is firmer. When canned, it held together so well it could be sliced.

In addition, the Jan-Ru has a milder flavor than most tomatoes and is not quite so acid. It is smaller in size, comparing favorably with Italian and Spanish tomatoes which are favorites on the British market.

Mr. Janicky began his experiments back in 1930, gathering seeds from all over the world. Last year, the Dominion Department of Agriculture canned a few samples and sent them to trade commissioners in Great Britain who were impressed with their possibilities.

This season will be the first when the Jan-Ru is planted on a commercial basis, 30 pounds of seed having been distributed by canning companies in various parts of Ontario. This would represent 200,000 or 300,000 cases of canned tomatoes, at normal yield.

Aircraft Carrier Tested

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 15 (AP)—The Naval aircraft carrier, Enterprise, returned to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company's plant yesterday afternoon after completing her preliminary acceptance tests a day in advance of the original schedule.

Reports indicated that all the tests were successful.

The Enterprise is a sister ship of the 20,000-ton carrier, Yorktown, which was commissioned last year.

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Industrialists Must Lead Way, Hook Declares

Head of Manufacturers Says Nation Faces Vital Struggle

Job of Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 15—American businessmen and industrialists had the opportunity today to weigh the words of two leaders picturing the immediate state of the Nation:

The recommendations of President Roosevelt in his "fireside" talk, and the "demands" of Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Rolling Mill Company, interpreting "Industrial Leadership" last night to a State-wide meeting of manufacturers, sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts, and allied groups at the close of an all-day session in this City.

Mr. Hook asserted the Nation "is squarely before the ramparts," and that the time has come when the depression was either going to be ended or the Nation was going to "settle into long, hard years of difficulties out of which anything might emerge."

Business Asked to Lead

He called on the businessmen to provide leadership in a fight against "those forces that would steal Democracy from under our very noses," and asserted that positive assurances that the principles of the American system of free enterprise will be preserved would result in the flow of private capital into channels of production and trade and greatly reduce unemployment.

"Industry must give support to any movement that is designed to restore employment and renew our march toward prosperity," he agreed. It must stand ready to co-operate honestly and in good faith with Congress, with Government, and with other groups to end the depression, he said, and then added:

"We have the right at the same time to demand that our national objective be the restoration of confidence in business so that business in turn can create more jobs.

"We have the right to demand that the job of recovery be placed ahead of that of long-range reforms.

"We have the right to demand that where evildoings exist, the particular evildoers be singled out for correction and not the whole of industry tarred.

"There is today a great accumulated need for the things that sustain our standard of living. This need will be converted into demand; corporate and individual savings will flow into the channels of production and trade and our unemployment rolls will be greatly reduced as soon as individuals and corporations have had positive assurances from their Government that the fundamental principles which have governed our private enterprise system will not be changed.

"Add to such a confidence-building policy on the part of Government, a reasonable answer to the specific problems relating to labor legislation, Government competition, Government expenditures, especially efficient handling of relief expendi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

War Against Tax Exemptions Is Announced by President; Spending Reaction Cheers Him

Opposition Is Expected to Demand Full Earmarking of Funds

Will Put Billions Into Circulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—The United States today had the problem of digesting President Roosevelt's new spending-for-recovery program, which he himself interpreted to the country last night in a fireside chat keyed to a pitch to evoke memories of his first historic radio talk with the citizens.

In a buoyant mood at his press conference, the Chief Executive expressed full confidence that his program would be enacted by Congress. He said telegrams had been coming to him today at the rate of about seven to one in favor of his proposals.

And Government agencies were working today at top speed to translate the administrative side of the program into action.

Earlier last evening, the Treasury de-sterilized $1,392,065,461 in gold that had been accumulating since December, 1936. This money was immediately available for new spending, as soon as authorized by Congress.

The Securities & Exchange Commission is drafting new securities registration requirements, designed to lessen the cost, shorten the time, and simplify the task of securities flotation by small enterprises.

The President said he would leave to Congress the question of whether to combine all legislation needed for the new spending-lending-credit expansion program in a single omnibus measure. Queried about the political nub of the matter, he declined to say whether he would seek continued authority to approve all PWA

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury, Who Will Use Desterilized Gold

Gold desterilization expands credit base: Financial Page.

Drive Will Be Aimed at Tax-Free Securities and Certain Incomes

Seeks to Remove Complaint Causes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—A long-deferred Administration drive against income tax exemptions of various sorts seems now definitely in prospect. Today, President Roosevelt announced that he would shortly send to Congress a message urging legislation to end future issuance of tax-exempt securities, Federal, state, and local, and also ending partial exemption of the salaries of public employees.

Likewise the President, riding on the crest of his recovery message and fireside talk of yesterday, announced that his frequently postponed message on monopoly and price-fixing would shortly go to Congress. It is understood that this program will not require legislation at the present session, and presumably the vexed problem of tax exemptions will not be settled at this session either, nor will its consideration prolong adjournment.

In his message yesterday the President said:

Stresses Message

"I believe that improvement in government and business practices must go hand-in-hand with recovery—that they should be, and will be, a definite aid to recovery. While I do not wish in this message to overemphasize some of the needs, I do want to say that I believe we must be definitely aware of certain of them—the elimination of future tax-exempt bonds of all kinds of government agencies; the subjecting of government salaries and wages of all kinds to federal and state income taxes; a serious undertaking to solve the railroad problem and the problems of monopolistic practices and price fixing."

With submission of two new messages, the President will have set before Congress all these subjects of possible legislation, and as he said in his fireside chat, he still strongly hopes for wages and hours legislation at this session. Thus the theoretical program for Congress, in its latest presidential outline, includes the subjects just mentioned, together with the authorizations and appropriations needed to start the recovery program.

Promises Simple Tax Message

The President today said his message on tax exemption would be very simple, and that he believed the problem of future issuance of tax-exempt securities could be handled without a constitutional amendment. Whether or not an amendment is needed, he said, depends on which lawyer you hire. He was not prepared to estimate the possible new revenues to be furnished by ending exemptions.

The present Senate tax bill ends tax exemption on federal bonds; the President's program refers to local issues as well. His program, said he, is based entirely on the English language, and the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution which grants to the Congress "power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived . . ." Mere statutory law, he felt, could end tax exemption on future issues.

In this view, he joins a substantial body of expert opinion which regards a constitutional amendment as unnecessary. He also reverses himself. Less than a year ago, on June 8, 1937, in his press conference, the President said he favored abolition of the foregoing

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Rumania Tightens Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 15—A stringent new law goes into effect today prohibiting all political agitation and banning, as well, practically every sort of organized effort for social reform.

No one is allowed to advocate any change in the form of government, the distribution of wealth, or the form of taxation. No schools or public buildings may be used for meetings which might be considered of a political nature. No person may give an oath of allegiance to any private organization.

Parades, the singing of political songs and even distribution of political pamphlets and cartoons is prohibited. The law bans formation of semi-military groups. Hotels or cafes, in which unauthorized meetings are held will be closed. Any commercial institutions whose employees carry on political activity of any sort can be heavily fined.

Offenders against this drastic law are to be brought before military courts where they may be imprisoned, fined, or exiled. It is declared that the Rumanian Government will set aside an arid island in the Black Sea for political prisoners.

The law, moreover, provides penalties for judges who do not deal stringently with violations of the new statute.

It is clear that King Carol's dictatorial Government hopes, in this way, to annihilate all of its political opponents. The measures are in line with increasing restrictions which have been adopted since the plebiscite of Feb. 24 "approved" the new Rumanian constitution, vastly increasing the Sovereign's powers.

Thus, by the new "defense of the State" act, the King will prevent the activities not only of Cornelius Codreanu's Fascist Iron Guard, but also of Dr. Juliu Maniu's democratic movement, and all other mass representation of sections of Rumanian public opinion.

The new moves have conspired, however, to make the Government far from popular. It has scarcely any representatives from the new Provinces, advocates no comprehensive program of social reform, and rests on a very narrow basis.

Efforts to abolish a popular movement without putting anything in its place have not been very successful in modern Europe.

Economics in the News

Price Stability—Renewal of Effort to Give Federal Reserve System Authority to Keep a Constant Purchasing Power Dollar—Vain Search

By H. B. E.

To the housewife "the general level of prices" is an abstraction. She is interested in the price of sugar, flour, shoes, etc. The "price stabilization" bill under Representative Patman's sponsorship, however, would not seek to stabilize the price of each of these things. It would authorize the stabilization of the average price of all of them.

There is an index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which gives such an average. It provides one figure for the average price of nearly 800 things in more or less daily use. This is what the Federal Reserve System would be called upon to stabilize. The index now stands at 78.8 per cent of the 1926 average, having declined nearly 11 per cent in the last 12 months. Mr. Patman would have the Federal Reserve System boost the index back to the 1926 level and keep it there.

The price stabilizers are legion. They pursue their objective with the enthusiasm of crusaders. For they feel that, if the general level of prices were held stable, the country would be assured of economic progress and economic stability. Some of them express their goal in its alternative way as the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar. This is how the President put his aim when he was a price stabilizer. One of his most spectacular acts was to prevent any pound-dollar link in 1933 on the grounds that "the United States seeks the kind of a dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future." Of late the President has talked more about balanced than stable prices. But his defection, while robbing the movement of a hot gospeller, has not deterred the Patmanites.

Three objections present themselves against the Patman bill:

1. Price stability is not an ideal goal.
2. Price stability is an inadequate goal for the Federal Reserve System.
3. Price stability is beyond the powers of the Federal Reserve System, or, for that matter, any organization.

The United States had a price stability between 1922 and 1929. Looking back upon that period, I don't think that either progress or stability was attained. It was a period of vast changes in productive and distributing methods. Cost-cutting by technological improvement should have been allowed to depress prices so as to give the benefit of those improvements to consumers. Instead, they were allowed to swell out profits. "Looking back," says Prof. D. H. Robertson, a well-known English economist, "it becomes, I think, more and more arguable that the great American 'stabilization' of 1922-29 was really a vast attempt to de-stabilize the value of money in terms of human effort by means of a colossal program of investment in building, motor car plants, etc." In other words, the profits obtained under cover of price stability were used in buying more and more capital goods. In 1922-29 the average annual rate of increase for capital goods was 5.9 per cent, of consumption goods 2.8 per cent. (Parenthetically, the New Deal reversed the order of the New Era, with equally unfortunate results).

The world's central bankers seemed in those lush days to be as much impressed with the virtues of price stability as the price stabilizers now are. They are no longer impressed. "May I suggest," observed W. Randolph Burgess, Jr., Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the last annual meeting of the American Statistical Association that "a price index . . . must be broader than commodity prices alone. I suspect that wage rates and rents and cost of living are just as important, and even the prices and yields of securities." Doubtless the lay mind will agree with this expert opinion.

Price stability is inadequate as a goal for the Federal Reserve System. Indeed, a policy aimed at such a goal might be positively harmful. We have just seen what happened in the 1922-1929 period of stability. A hypothetical illustration may be given as a situation when the price index would normally rise as the result of the advance of particular crop prices. These advances might be due to a crop failure. If price stability were the goal, the System would have to put brakes on the economy with the view of depressing the price level. This might promote a general business decline.

The last objection to the Patman Bill is that the Federal Reserve System holds no such omnipotent powers as the Bill implies. The System affects the volume and cost of money available to the community. Its actions may react upon prices, but the reaction is neither automatic nor certain in its extent. No further proof is needed than the present state of things. With money "reflated" to the 1929 level, and money rates the lowest in history, the price level stands at 78, though the 1929 level was 139.

Roosevelt to Open Baseball Season

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt promised Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Baseball Club, today that he would be on hand to throw out the ball for the opening American League game here Monday. Washington plays the Philadelphia Athletics.

Griffith called at the White House to present a black leather billfold, with "F. D. R." initialed in gold and containing a season League pass, to the President.

To Mrs. Roosevelt, Griffith gave a black handbag, also initialed and with a season pass tucked inside.

In the Boston Section:

Savings of $5,000,000 in final report filed by reform commission.

Rhode Island Democrats start $250,000 war chest for fall campaign.

Harvard professor proves poor violins sometimes have notes equal to "Strads."

Tobin calls for regime of courtesy at City Hall.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Australia Mobilizes to Serve As British Pacific Arms Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Australia's part in the event of the British Commonwealth of Nations being drawn into resort to arms is becoming clearer in the rearmament program now being speeded by the Government. In addition to a £1,250,000 internal munitions program spread over Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, leading private industrialists have been empanelled to advise the Defence Council on ways to mobilize industry.

The program aims at creation of substantial reserves of munitions and armaments to serve as a supply base for other Pacific Dominions, and to accustom private manufacturers in production methods as a guarantee of swift action in an emergency.

Buildings and works are estimated to cost £600,000 and another £350,000 will be locally spent on plant, tools, and factory equipment. Machine tools of special type and other technical equipment worth about £300,000 are being ordered from abroad. Special machinery and equipment is to be sought in America.

A Planning Panel

The Defence Council will have the assistance of an advisory panel, including Essington Lewis, a leading industrialist, as chairman; Sir Colin Fraser (Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia); Sir Alexander Stewart (Metal Manufacturers), and M. Eady, (Federal President of the Chamber of Manufacturers).

The work of the panel, it is expected, will be to plan the production of war materials, transport, and food and clothing supplies for fighting forces and for the civilian population.

Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons has intimated that control of profits would be enforced by legislation if ever it were necessary for industry to undertake the production of munitions in time of emergency. It was not proposed during peaceful times to place other than experimental orders.

Australia's defence expenditure in the next financial year is to rise to approximately £14,000,000, the high for any year of peace. The Australian naval squadron is to be strengthened by another ship; air force planes and personnel are being increased, and efforts are being made to increase the militia from 35,000 to nearer 50,000.

When compulsory military training was suspended by the Labor Government of 1929, the strength of the citizen forces was 43,700; since suspension, a voluntary militia has been built up to about 30,000.

Tasmania's Labor Government has made the first move toward reversion to compulsory training, official Labor having proposed "universal physical and defense training."

Munition Manufacturing

All spheres of defense will be covered by the new program, but the chief points are bettering naval and aircraft protection and strengthening of the Country's position as a manufacturer of munitions.

The steadily expanding range of military aircraft has meant increasing concern in Australia about the threat to its long, exposed eastern seaboard. To give greater security the Government means to post anti-aircraft batteries at strategic points along the Coast.

The Australian navy, which has never been built up to pre-war standards, when it had a battle cruiser, four light cruisers, and six destroyers, is to be reinforced. Secrecy shrouds present plans, but the Australian delegation proceeding to London is to urge the British to send at least one capital ship to the Australian station, pointing to the influence exerted by the old battle cruiser Australia on German raiders in the World War. Also in addition they will open negotiations for construction in Britain of a new light cruiser for the Commonwealth.

First objective of the expanded defence plans is the security of main ports against sea and air raiders. A principal move in this direction is the construction of the Darwin subnaval base as a secondary string to that at Singapore.

Plans have been evolved envisaging greater potential armament manufacture for Australia's own needs, and a still larger capacity if Britain agrees to a scheme which would make Australia shell and bullet maker and airplane builder-in-chief to India and New Zealand in event of emergency. Already New Zealand is backing such a plan, which avoids the long delays and possible losses resulting from drawing supplies in war time from a Britain 12,000 miles away.

The additional arms expenditure will place a heavy burden on the Australian budget. The surplus of £2,000,000 expected this year will not meet the new demands, and so taxation is likely to be raised. The alternatives would be a defense loan, but Australia has bonds totaling $70,000,000 fall due this year and in order to convert them on favorable terms ministerialists are anxious to avoid any further borrowing if possible.

Taxation to raise the additional money needed is not considered likely to result in over-heavy burdens. Up to 1936, with improving finances, tax concessions were granted by the Federal Government and since that time there have been heavy surpluses. But much of the emergency taxation imposed early in the depression remains in force. It includes taxes totaling £15,000,000 a year on gasoline, sales tax of £40,000,000 a year, customs duties of £20,000,000 yearly, and postal taxes of around £5,000,000 yearly, besides extra imposts on commodities such as rubber and tea.

London's Lincoln

Wide World

Statue Stands Opposite to Westminster Abbey
Workmen Give It a Spring Cleaning

The bronze memorial to the "Great Emancipator" was presented to Britain by the American people in 1920. It is a reproduction of the statue by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Chinese Hail Major Victory; Japanese Changing Tactics

SHANGHAI, April 15 (AP)—After a victorious, running battle from Taierhchwang, 20 miles to the gates of Yihsien, a tiring Chinese army met effective resistance today from the hard-pressed Japanese.

The Japanese were barricaded behind the walls of the southern Shantung Province town on the Central China front.

Rushing fresh troops and more artillery into the battle, the Chinese high command admitted that topographical features of the country had given the conflict an ironic twist, favorable to the Japanese defense.

Chinese said there was a strong Japanese force within Yihsien. Scattered Japanese units barricaded themselves in surrounding hills and walled villages, utilizing walls and blockhouses built against bandits in bygone days.

The Japanese military claimed that the Chinese forces had been "completely out-maneuvered" along the entire road front, stretching along the Grand Canal from south central Shantung to Lini on the north.

The Japanese said there was severe fighting at Siancheng, midway between Lini and Tsaochwang; in the highlands south and east of Yihsien, and "northward of the ruins of Taierhchwang"

It was the first time that the Japanese admitted that the Chinese had carried the fighting north of Taierhchwang, where the Japanese were defeated last week.

While fighting bogged elsewhere along the L-shaped battle lines, running 100 miles along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and 60 miles across Shantung, foreign military observers attempted a preliminary estimate of the results of the battle of Taierhchwang.

It was conceded to be the modern Japanese Army's first major catastrophe. While Chinese jubilantly asserted that more than 20,000 Japanese were slain, foreign military observers said a possible figure might be between 7,000 and 10,000 killed and thousands more wounded, of the approximately 50,000 Japanese troops in the Taierhchwang sector.

Chinese casualties were estimated at twice, perhaps three times those of the Japanese, but there was no way of establishing an authentic figure.

The major reason for the Japanese defeat appeared to have been the cutting of their supply lines, causing a halt in movement of Japanese munitions.

The theory is that the Chinese then virtually smothered the Japanese in hand to hand fighting, losing thousands but eventually routing the enemy.

While the war centered in Shantung, foreign sources said, a Chinese mobile column of about 2,000 men spent last night within sight of the lights of Shanghai.

Skirmishes were reported two miles west of the City. There have been several outbreaks on guerrilla warfare close to Shanghai since its capture by Japanese Nov. 9.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—An indefinable but unmistakable change of Japanese tactics in China has gone into effect during the past few months. The change affects methods rather than ultimate objectives. It was apparently motivated by a growing realization that a quick decision cannot be obtained, that the mere seizure of more towns and territory without consolidation of the new acquisitions is worse than useless.

The change in Japanese tactics is visible, not so much in what has happened, as in what has not happened. At the time that Tokyo was buzzing with rumors that war would be declared, there was talk that a major expedition would be dispatched against Canton, with a view to sealing China's last open port, that a drive against Hankow was imminent.

Selving of the idea of declaring war, evidenced in the publication of the resolution not to deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, was a victory for the more moderate elements in the Government who did not wish to press ticklish issues, such as the right to stop and search neutral shipping.

Canton in Abeyance

It is too soon yet to say that the idea of attacking Canton has been abandoned. But there was less talked of it in March than in January. The Army's unwillingness to send a large force so far south, coupled with indisposition of civilian Ministers to run the risk of a serious clash with British interests at Hong Kong seem to have overborne, for the time being, the eagerness of a section of the Navy for the Canton expedition.

Even Hankow is today less often mentioned as a certain prize of the Japanese in the near future. The advance northward and southward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway had been at a leisurely pace until the renewed Chinese attack began. The Japanese military leaders had been devoting more attention to "mopping up" operations in imperfectly occupied and pacified regions.

Chinese guerrilla activity, however, has had a sobering and retarding effect. It is realized that there is little advantage in rushing ahead for territorial gains while leaving large districts in the rear swarming with organized guerrillas, remnants of defeated Chinese armies, and miscellaneous bandits.

Neutral military experts are skeptical of the high hopes which some Chinese sympathizers repose in the effectiveness of guerrilla warfare. They point out that, except in mountainous Shansi, the terrain is not favorable to "hit-and-run" tactics, and that the Japanese, with their airplanes and motorized weapons, are well equipped to pursue and destroy mobile forces which endeavor to harass them. However, the present disorder which prevails in wide regions south of the Peking-Tientsin line has undoubtedly been a factor in slowing up the Japanese pace of advance.

Signs of Strain Awaited

The Chinese have always contended that time is on their side, that Japan will become progressively weaker as the war drags. The Japanese contest this argument. They profess to believe that time is rather working for them and that Chiang Kai-shek's regime at Hankow will disintegrate long before Japan feels any serious strain as a result of the war.

Every report of local disaffection in Kwangtung and Szechuen, of disagreement between the Kuomintang and the Communists is eagerly seized upon here as proof that this hope is being fulfilled. And the present "go slow" tactics are apparently based on the conviction that Japan can afford to take its time, to consolidate its rear, to build up some kind of working administration in North China before undertaking a big thrust into the Chinese interior, such as would be required for a drive against Hankow.

What has taken place appears a change of tactics, not of fundamental objectives. It may, therefore, give way to a new phase of active military advance if the hoped for results are not achieved within a reasonable period.

Cabinet Split in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was said today to be facing a split among his Ministers over mobilizing Japan's full military strength in an effort to achieve a quick and final victory in China.

Putting Japan upon a full war basis would involve invoking the National Mobilization Law, which gives the Government unlimited power to draft Japan's man-power and economic resources in a war emergency.

The Premier won passage of the measure during the March sitting of Parliament after opposition, only with a promise that it would not be used during the present fighting in China.

The so-called moderate element here, moreover, is firmly opposed to withdrawing regulars from Manchukuo to carry on the China campaign. It it believed generally that the Premier is leading the moderates.

Riotous National Groups in Tunisia Told to Dissolve

TUNIS, Tunisia, April 15 (AP)—The French-controlled Tunisian Cabinet yesterday decreed the dissolution of the powerful Neodestour (Nationalist) organization as a result of riots last Sunday in which 13 persons were slain.

The fatalities occurred in a clash between members of the organization and the authorities following a declaration by Nationalist leaders they would take over the courts unless their recently arrested party chief, Ali Belhaune, were released.

After the riots the Tunisia military authorities arrested a dozen Neodestours. All were charged with being illegally armed and were held for trial under the order of the French Commander, Gen. Jean Abadie, to suppress disorders.

General Abadie posted notices throughout the region, giving the Neodestours 48 hours to restore calm or face a complete military cleanup.

"I will not discuss the aims of the Neodestour movement," the notices said, "but I will guarantee that they will never be reached by violence and revolt. Military authority is resolved to crush all disorder without pity."

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Austrians Lose Property Rights By Anti-Jew Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 15—A new statute, which permits the rights of private property to be set completely aside, has been issued by the Austrian Provincial Government.

The law itself provides for a "special officer" who may take charge of any enterprise in Austria. In cases where it is applied, the new manager completely supplants the proprietor, who no longer has any authority of any kind over his own firm, factory or hotel. In this way practically every Jewish enterprise may be taken over and the Jews dispossessed.

Thus deeds have lost their former value. The extent to which this means that Socialist or Jewish property will be taken over depends upon the way the law is applied. Only developments will show whether Jewish firms are to be actually taken over by Aryan rivals, or are to be managed for the "common good." What indemnity, if any, will be given to the dispossessed owners is not stated.

Swanky Marines In Shanghai Rival British Colonels

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—American Marine forces still left in China are giving their British neighbors some stiff competition when it comes to "swank."

The "Leathernecks" have just signed a lease on the premises of the International Recreation Club, once the rendezvous of many of the city's leading foreign and Chinese sportsmen and socialites.

Just across the street, on the City's famous Bubbling Well Road, is the exclusive Shanghai Country Club.

Here, England's Colonels stationed in Shanghai, and their families, give pink teas and listen to the latest gossip.

Henceforth, their neighbors will be the sergeants, corporals and buck privates of the 4th Regiment, United States Marines.

For more than 50 years, the International Recreation Club has been one of the prominent establishments of its kind in Shanghai.

According to the Marine authorities, rental of the club has made it possible to close three Marine Clubs maintained in various parts of the City for the enlisted men, thereby effecting a saving in the total monthly recreation costs of the Regiment.

Upstate New York Civic Group Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., April 15—Integration of civic organizations in 38 cities of up-state New York under one central body is planned by the Ticonderoga Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber has sent invitations to the various organizations to meet here on April 30 to consider the feasibility of organizing into a federation designed to promote the welfare of the region as a whole. Chamber of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Granges, Kiwanis, and Rotary Clubs, village boards, and boards of supervisors are urged to be present.

"With business continuing to go into recession, something must be done to protect and advance our joint and several interests in an organized way," John W. Whiteley, Jr., president of the local Chamber said. "For this reason we are inviting strong delegations to confer with us on April 30 for the purpose of devising ways and means to place the entire area in a position to deal effectively and conclusively with matters of utmost importance to us all."

Texas Cattle Ranch Bought by Garner

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Vice-President Garner has bought a big Texas cattle ranch of 23,436 acres, situated in the northern part of Webb County, about 100 miles southeast of Uvalde, his home.

The ranch was bought at an unstated price from J. F. Sinclair. Attractive as the ranch may prove, however, apparently it won't lure the Vice-President from his home. Mr. Garner said he would spend his between-Congress vacations at Uvalde, as usual.

"I don't suppose there is anything in the world as good as your home," he commented with a grin.

When Mr. Garner's negotiations for a ranch first became known, there was speculation that he might be planning to retire when his current term ends. There has been no substantiation of this, however.

Mexican Farm Folks Study Art Painting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Mexico's traditional interest in painting and decorative arts is found at the Casa Agraria, or Agrarian Clubhouse here—a club, night school, and entertainment center for farmers from the district. Several painting clubs have been formed, and the farmers are taking to brush and color with enthusiasm.

More than nineteen instructors in mixing paints, use of color, and rudimentary design are employed in teaching the country people, and almost a hundred regular members attended classes, while greater numbers come for one or two lessons, and then take their painting materials home.

Divers Go to New Depths

Wide World

New Suit Is Tested

When this diver gets into his weird-looking contraption, that is the very latest thing in diving suits, he can go 800 feet under water, as was evidenced in tests recently at Spezia, Italy. The suit, constructed by Cavaliare Roberto Galeazzi, is built on an entirely different plan than the conventional diving suit. It can stand enormous pressure.

Canada Told How to Get Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Subterranean streams flowing far beneath the surface of the western plains in glacial channels may be a means of solving western Canada's water shortage, according to T. C. Main, water engineer at Saskatoon, Sask., for the Canadian National Railways.

At present, Mr. Main said, these streams are a detriment in that they carry off much needed precipitation in semi-arid districts of Saskatchewan. But, he maintained, these streams could be turned to useful purposes.

Mr. Main told of the efforts of his railway to provide ample supplies of water for its use. Exploring possibilities on the prairies, the railway found frequently huge underground reservoirs of good water. Sources of water discovered at Nokomis, Humboldt, and Watrous, Sask, were examples.

Nokomis was a notable example for here a one-billion-gallon source of water was found only a short distance below the surface.

Exploratory work of the railways was related by Mr. Main. In one section of 722 acres, it was estimated that 218,000,000 gallons flowed yearly. Tests conducted on sections of 1,000 acres and 8,000 acres also indicated large sources of water.

A Voice for Lonely Pitcairn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, known to the world through its association with the mutineers of the Bounty, has for the first time established long-distance communication with the outside. A modern wireless telephone transmitter, the power of which comes from a wind-driven dynamo, has been installed on the island, and there have been talks with places as far distant as New York and Canberra, the Capital of Australia.

Before the Panama Canal was opened Pitcairn, in the southeastern Pacific, was one of the loneliest of inhabited islands. The opening of the new route to New Zealand brought shipping lines past the island, and if the weather and hour permit, it is the custom for ships to stop for a short time and allow the islanders to come aboard and trade with passengers. For a long time, however, there was the difficulty of not knowing exactly when ships were coming. Smoke would appear on the horizon, but it might be too late to collect supplies for sale.

In 1921 the Marconi Company presented the islanders with a crystal receiving set. Some years later a Wellington family that went to the island for a holiday took a transmitter with them and left it there. The trouble was that it had to be run from a battery, and when this ran down, it had to be sent to New Zealand to be recharged.

Last year the American yacht Yankee called at Pitcairn and the wireless operator was struck with what the islanders were managing to do with the primitive machinery at their disposal. The apparatus had a range of 100 miles. Returning to America, the wireless operator interested radio manufacturers in the subject and they contributed parts for a modern transmitting set. These were specially constructed to withstand salt winds and subtropical sun. The Dollar Shipping Line carried the plant free to Panama and the New Zealand Shipping Company took it on, also without charge, to the island.

Two amateurs went with the 10 cases to install the apparatus, and two days after landing, in February, they had the set in working order. The power is supplied by a windmill on a steel tower. The set is in charge of Andrew Young, a descendant of one of the Bounty mutineers. The call sign of Pitcairn is VR6A, and it works on 40 meters.

The islanders are delighted with the gift, which will keep them in touch with the outside world and make it easier for them to sell their produce. There are 40 Pitcairn islanders living in Wellington, and their relatives on the island will be able to communicate with them.

Canada Plans Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Grand River conservation and flood control bill, passed by the Ontario Legislature, will come into force only on order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This provision has been added so that Ontario will not be committed to its 37.5 per cent share of the cost until the Federal Government.

The scheme calls for expenditure of $2,000,000 within the next two years, and aside from the Government contributions, municipalities are to be assessed for 25 per cent on a basis commensurate with the value they received.

The bill seeking Government approval of the scheme was sponsored by Colin Campbell, Minister of Public Works, who emphasized that flood control is secondary to water conservation and that it is the first time such a project has been attempted in Canada.

The plan as outlined by the Grand River Valley Commission is to establish reservoirs on the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries to conserve flood waters. Two dams are to be constructed, one at Waldemar east of Orangeville on the Grand River, and one at Hollen on the Conestoga River near Drayton. A third small dam is to be erected on the creek that drains the Luther Marsh, which is declared to be the best natural water reservoir in the province and the chief source of the Grand River.

Several of the large municipalities have spent considerable sums dyking the river banks to prevent annual damage to property from spring floods. Each of the reservoirs has a storage capacity of 10,000 acre feet.

U. S., Nicaragua Wipe Out Debts

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The United States and Nicaragua mutually canceled their debts to each other yesterday except for $72,000 due from the United States. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Laon de Bayle, Nicaraguan Minister, signed a treaty to this effect.

Nicaragua owed the United States $484,000 in interest and principal on a debt incurred in purchasing arms, ammunition, and other military equipment between 1921 and 1927.

The United States owed Nicaragua $641,115 for a refund of income taxes paid to the United States Government by the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided that the Railway was not obliged to pay this Government income taxes because it was owned and operated by the Government of Nicaragua and functioned solely within the territory of that country.

Alberta Assembly Enacts 102 Laws Of 114 Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta—The sixth session of the eighth Legislature of Alberta, which has just ended, saw the introduction of 114 bills—a record for this Province. The majority of the measures were amendments to existing acts. In all, 102 bills were passed, of which almost a score had to do with new taxation. The net increase in the burden of the Province's taxpayers during 1937 and 1938 was estimated at $600,000. The chief items included an increase of $100,000 from income tax amendments, boosting rates on companies doing business in the Province, about $100,000 new revenue from increased rates under the Succession Duty, and another $100,000 under the new Securities Tax, levying 2 per cent on first, second, and third mortgages.

An increase in the taxation on trust and loan companies through increased rates under the Corporation Taxation Act will yield about $44,000. A further bank tax will raise $105,000.

Wild Lands Tax

The wild lands tax of two cents an acre is estimated to yield $45,000 next year. It was designed to force new land into production. The new mineral lands tax is expected to yield $50,000 through a levy of a third of a cent an acre on all mineral rights.

But the outstanding new tax of the session was that providing for a production tax, by which the Government gave itself authority to claim 7 per cent of all agricultural products produced in the Province.

The Alberta Act is to be referred to the courts by the Government to test the validity of the legislation, and in any case will not be enforced this year, members of the Cabinet told the Legislature. The Government said that the idea is to make the production tax a substitute for other taxation, but there was nothing explicit in the act about doing away with other taxation on farmers when the production tax is enforced.

It was noted, also, that the new tax applies to farmers alone; it is not to be enforced against any other industry and business in Alberta. It was observed that with enforcement of the production tax the Government would be sure of collecting, in produce, the taxes levied against farmers who in the past have not been paying taxes in money.

Social Credit Avoided

The Social Credit Board report was brought into the House in the final days of the session, and the Government side ignored a motion from the Opposition to discuss it. Thus there was no consideration of Social Credit Board activities or achievements.

Also left as the session closed was the move to reduce the size of the Legislature. Lucien Maynard had brought in a resolution to cut the membership of the House from 63 to 53, but the motion was still on the order paper as the House prorogued.

Deliverymen Strike So Clerks Serve

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—Clerks were pressed into delivery services today as a strike of 900 warehousemen at four mid-city department stores blocked deliveries for a fourth consecutive day.

The clerks took packages to post offices for mailing and customers carried their own purchases home from the stores affected—Gimbel Brothers, Lit Brothers, Strawbridge and Clothier and N. Snellenburg & Co.

Meanwhile state mediators continued conferences with officers of the Philadelphia local of the Storage Warehouse Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, of which the strikers are members.

The union is demanding a $3 a week wage increase, a preferential shop, and seniority rights.

The stores, claiming business conditions prevented wage boosts at this time, accused the union of violating its contract.

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NEW YORK CITY

New York's Great Fair Rising In Setting of Lavish Artistry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Resembling nothing quite so much as a super-Hollywood "movie" lot, New York's gigantic World's Fair of 1939 already is well on the way toward transformation of unsightly ash heaps in Flushing Meadows, Queens, into an artistic and dramatic preview of "the world tomorrow."

An advance showing of the attractiveness which within a year is to feature the $150,000,000 exposition reveals new and striking architectural forms, lavish use of modern artistry and the application of technical skill upon a scale hitherto unknown here.

Where 18 months ago the 1216-acre exposition site was only marshland and waste, today it shows the pattern of buildings, plazas and avenues that will constitute the World's Fair. Engineering estimates place construction more than a month ahead of the schedule necessary to insure opening the exposition on April 30, 1939, to observe the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Gen. George Washington as first President of the United States.

Scores of building projects are under way as the speed of operations is accelerated with the coming of spring weather. By increasing their efforts during the summer, fair officials expect to have 12,000 men at work on the site by fall.

April to Be Preview Month

Evidence of speedy completion of the exposition has so encouraged Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, that directors have been advised that April, 1939, may be set aside safely as a "preview month" and a period for final training of the fair personnel in operation technique.

Progress in building applies particularly to the 390-acre central exhibit area, but the 280-acre amusement zone soon is to come into its own on a scale to accommodate 250,000 persons at one time. Improvements also are apparent in convenient parking lots for 35,000 motorcars, two great lagoons for marine events by day and night, a water gateway and yacht basin and the start of landscaping projects which involve setting of 10,000 trees and 1,500,000 shrubs and bulbs.

Ten million dollars' worth of "imperative" improvements, such as sewers, gas mains, water piping, electrical conduits and telephone lines, already have been made in their proper places underground. The exposition electric power transmission station, with capacity sufficient to supply a major city, is under construction at a cost of $2,000,000.

Standing upright in steel or framing are the Hall of Communications, the Business Administration Building, the Hall of Mines and Metallurgy, the Consumers Building, the Medicine and Health Building, two Food Buildings, the Shelter Building and the Textile Building. With an extensive Administration Building, which the headquarters staff of 900 persons has occupied since August, 1937, they are the advance guard of a host of exhibition structures planned in striking design.

Lakes Kept at Steady Level

Interior treatment and exterior embellishment began in January for several exhibit buildings. New York City has its "glass house" almost completely enclosed and ready for installations. A tidal control dam and water gate now maintain the exposition lakes at a steady level.

Monumental concrete foundations poured about an inverted forest of fir piling from the Pacific Northwest serve to support sturdy steel beams being fabricated into the 700-foot Trylon, a triangular beacon of needle-like proportions which will serve as part of the spectacular Theme Center of the Fair. Near by, workmen have completed foundations for the Perisphere, a 200-foot globe designed to house the main interpretative display planned by the Fair Corporation.

When the Theme Center is completed, eight sturdy columns supporting the 18-story Perisphere will be hidden by water curtains and fountain spray to effect an illusion of a bubble upborne upon a welling spring. From a moving platform within the sphere, visitors will see kaleidoscopic spectacles and hear the sounds of music composed to represent the World of Tomorrow.

Entrance to the Perisphere will be gained by a long electrical stairway. The global structure will be connected with the Trylon by a lofty enclosed bridge, while from the latter will swing the Helicline, an easily graded ramp with proportions designed for use by pageants, parades and large crowds of sightseers.

State and Federal Buildings

The Theme Center was dedicated on Aug. 16, 1937, but up to the present, most of the construction has been of foundational character. Only in recent weeks has the steel framework of the Trylon been moving skyward under the direction of American Bridge Company engineers.

Both structures of the Theme Center are expensive in type and will raise the cost of this feature of the exposition to $1,700,000.

New York State in the meantime has started building its marine amphitheater. This unusual section of the exhibition will include an island stage and is designed to be a permanent feature of the public park remaining long after memories of the fair have dimmed. Cost estimates are that New York State will spend $1,600,000 for the building.

The Federal Government is now contracting for the erection of nine structures, including the Federal Building, the Hall of Nations, and a parade ground, all of which figure in a $3,000,000 official exhibit.

Thirty-two states and Puerto Rico have taken official action to join the ranks of World Fair exhibitors. Puerto Rico and at least 20 of the states already have allocated funds for the fair, according to a schedule compiled by the management. Missouri and Florida are among the states which plan to erect their own buildings.

Exhibits by Many Nations

In the foreign field, 64 countries and the League of Nations have accepted invitations to join the exposition, and, with all rosters showing increases, participation by the entire civilized world is predicted by the management by the time the fair gates are opened to the public. More than a score of nations have contracted for ground ranging up to 140,000 square feet in area and will erect their own buildings. Another group of similar size plans to exhibit in the general area of the exposition.

Surveys of the probable cost to foreign governments of their participation in the show indicate an expenditure of more than $25,000,000. The displays range from the $2,000,000 exhibit of the British Commonwealth of Nations down to a tiny display provided in the Hall of Nations by the little principality of Liechtenstein, to which a space of 2,500 square feet has been allotted.

"The New York Fair will promote the best interests of our country as well as the cause of world progress," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, advised fair officials. Sentiment voiced on the site also stresses a deep interest in the influences of peace. Thus, Mr. Whalen, the Fair's President, said:

'The foreign governments all are of the opinion that the New York World's Fair will make important contributions to the whole world, not only from the viewpoint of trade and the dissemination of cultural and scientific information, but that the Fair will be a real factor in the promotion of world peace."

64 Nations to Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—With the last available site leased by Ireland, the hundred or more acres of Government zone in the 1939 New York World's Fair now is fully allocated, exposition officials announced today. Sixty-four countries are participating in the fair.

Ireland, Lithuania, Sweden and Venezuela are the last four nations to enter the Exposition, which is to open on April 30, 1939, in observance of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States.

The Irish section will consist of 15,500 square feet of this space, 8000 square feet is to be covered by a building to be designed by an architectural committee in Dublin, and submitted to the Board of Design here early in the summer.

Several Designs Approved

Lithuania has contracted to use 10,000 square feet in the Fair's Hall of Nations. Similar space has been purchased by Sweden, which plans to spend $325,000 on its part of the exposition. The exhibit is being planned in Stockholm.

Col. Ramon Ayala, Consul General for Venezuela, has signed papers providing for the use of 5000 square feet of space in the Hall of Nations. Venezuela will feature its tourist attractions.

Belgium and Liberia were the first two foreign nations to have plans for their pavilions approved by the Fair's Board of Design. The Belgian building will occupy 56,500 square feet of a 102,000-foot plot and be of modern design, constructed largely of plate glass with supporting walls of terra cotta and blue stone.

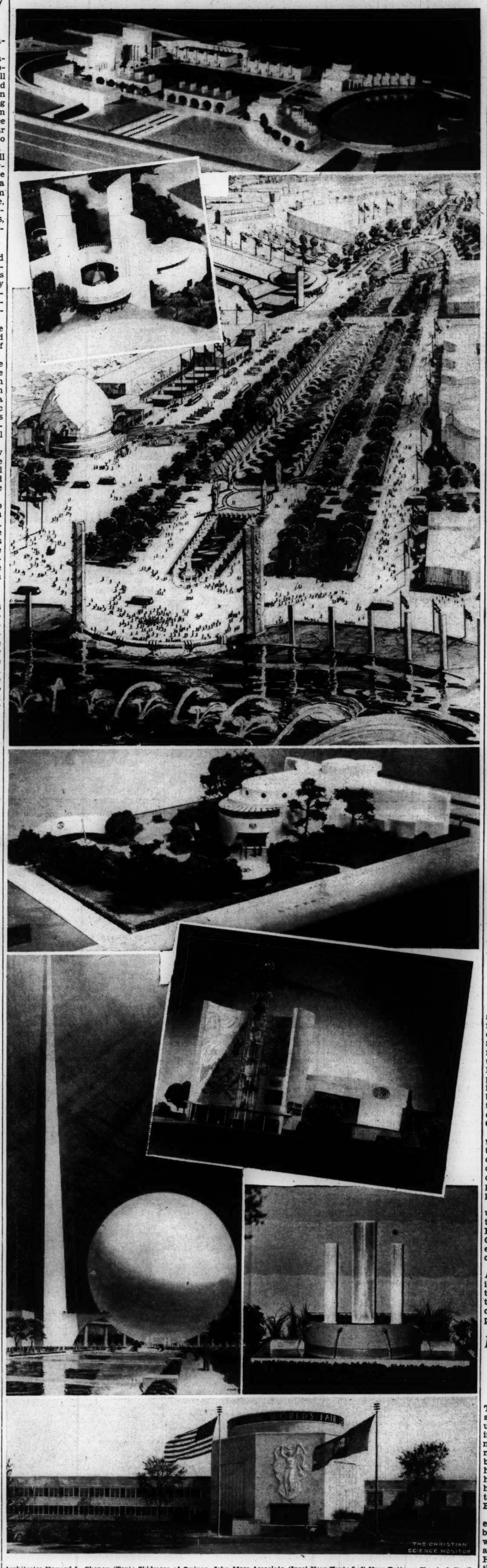
A Carillon Tower

A 155-foot carillon tower will rise from one corner of an interior garden court. Special features of the building include a motion picture theater and a hall for exhibitions pertaining to the Congo.

Liberia will build a grass hut village in which native families will demonstrate their household activities. The exhibit also will include a terrace restaurant to serve such native dishes as ground nut stew, gogo, boiled wild cucumbers, turtle steaks, stuffed chochos, palm salad, and plantain tarts. More than half of Liberia's 15,000 foot site will be covered by a pavilion.

Construction of the Belgian building is planned for completion next October. The total cost of the structure and exhibits is estimated to be $1,000,000.

Preview of New York World's Fair



Architects: Howard L. Cheney (Top); Skidmore of Owings, John Moss Associate (Inset Near Top); Left Near Bottom—Harris & Fouilhaux; Walter Dorwin Teague, Robert J. Harper, A. M. Erickson (Upper Inset at Right Near Bottom).

Parks, Lagoons, and Heights of Modern Architecture Assure Spectacular Display

Upper—Federal Area for United States Government Buildings and Those of Other Nations. Below at Left—Model of Gas Exhibits Building. At Right— Artist's Drawing of Central Mall. Center—Model of E. C. A. Building. Inset at Right—Photograph Model of du Pont Exhibit Building. At Left—The Perisphere and Trylon. At Right—A Shady Resting Spot for Visitors. At Bottom—Administration Building

Capital Penalty Opponents Attack Sources of Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The American League to Abolish Capital Punishment is today embarked on a campaign to cut away crime at its roots, deep down in the slums.

"Capital punishment has never proved a deterrent to crime, and even if it did discourage criminal action, it would be a wrong way to correct social evils, since it would nearly turn society back to barbarism," Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction, declared in an address at the annual dinner of the League at the Parkside Hotel here last night. Other speakers were Arthur Garfield Hays, well-known New York lawyer, and George W. Kirchwey, one-time warden of Sing Sing and member of the Columbia University faculty.

Featuring the meeting were eulogies of Clarence Darrow, one of the main supports of the League and always an opponent of capital punishment.

Officers Elected

Miss Miriam van Waters, Director of the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women, was elected President of the League, succeeding Mr. Darrow, and Mr. MacCormick was named Secretary.

Efficient and speedy convictions by juries, Mr. MacCormick held, would result from repeal of capital punishment.

"The death penalty increases the juror's reluctance to convict," he said. "If he knows, however, that the sentence is going to be life imprisonment, many a juror will vote for conviction."

Speedy trials, Mr. MacCormick held, would be a great factor in deterring crime.

Regulation of firearms was suggested by Mr. MacCormick as an aid in the fight against criminal offenses, although, to bring this about, he said, a very strong lobbying force—that of firearms manufacturers—would have to be fought.

Mr. Hays, chairman of the meeting, found capital punishment a shifting of judicial responsibility.

"The Legislature passes a law for capital punishment," he said. "The judge simply lays the facts of the case before the jury, and so feels no responsibility. The jury passes only on whether or not the person accused is guilty—not on the punishment.

Responsibility Avoided

"The case is taken to a higher court, which decides only upon whether or not the ruling of the lower court were correct. Then the case may be laid before the Governor who determines whether this particular case should be made an exception. And so the 'buck' is passed from person to person all along the line."

Mr. Kirchwey's opinion was that these men can "make themselves over—and they do." He said most criminals in penitentiaries were graduates of houses of refuge and reformatories. They were "victims of circumstances" and by-products of the slums, he said, adding that crime should be eliminated in the young by removing its causes.

Other speakers at the dinner were Dr. Charles Francis Potter, head of the Humanists' Society; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Ruth Collins, Superintendent of the Women's City Prison; Vivian Pierce, Director of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, and Charles Edward Russell, Liberal writer of Washington.

Masonic Property Is Ruled Taxable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The Masonic fraternity in New York City is liable for taxes on property it owns at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue and which is rented for commercial uses, according to a unanimous ruling by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court. Applied to other similar institutions, the ruling will add between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 to the City's taxable real estate, according to Oscar F. Fox, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

The land contains a building which originally cost $2,700,000, rentals from which go to the support of a Masonic home in Utica for orphans and others unable to take care of themselves. That part of the property used for commercial purposes is assessed at $1,500,000.

Exemption was not questioned until 1935. The matter finally was taken to court and Justice O. Byron Brewster, of the State Supreme Court, held last summer that it was exempt from taxation under a special statute enacted in 1871.

The case was then taken to the Appellate Division, which, in a ruling handed down yesterday, declared that the tax exemption statute was too ambiguous to apply to that part of the premises used for commercial purposes.

Dog a Dependent? Not for Income Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Old dog Tray, "pooch" renowned in song and story as "the only absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world—the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful"—cannot become a "dependent" in the household of his master, and, if hard times come, must shift for himself, according to an edict by the New York State Income Tax Bureau at 80 Center Street here.

The question of the "dependency" of "man's best friend" came before Bureau officials yesterday when an income taxpayer claimed an exemption of $400 for his dog. He argued the dog had cost him that amount each year and was utterly dependent upon him for support and unable to earn his own living.

The unusual claim sent officials into a huddle, out of which they came finally with the announcement that the claim was disallowed.

Universities in Three States Pool Resources for Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Three state universities—Ohio State, Michigan, and Purdue in Indiana—are pointing the way toward a new, cooperative plan to avoid useless duplication of courses, give students in the three states new educational opportunities, and incidentally save taxpayers thousands, and eventually millions, of dollars. Conferences leading toward completion of the project are now being held by officials of the three institutions.

The experiment is being watched with interest by educational administrators over the entire country who consider it one of the most significant departures in higher education ever attempted. It is planned to pool the resources of the neighboring institutions so that a student in any one of the three states can take advantage of the specialized equipment and staff of one of the universities by taking his basic training at his "home" university, obtaining his degree and paying his fees there, even though he might spend his last two years at another institution in which specialized training was offered.

The plan is being formulated by a Special Committee on Regional Co-operation of Higher Educational Institutions of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions and, at present, is being aimed at four fields of study: aeronautical engineering, in which Purdue has one of the most complete laboratories in the country; forestry, in which Michigan is one of the leaders; veterinary medicine, where Ohio State has an outstanding curriculum; and fresh water biological research, where the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, located on Gibraltar Island in Lake Erie and owned by Ohio State, can be utilized by all the co-operating groups.

Model for Other Universities

As a result of the experiment, it is hoped to set up a model plan which can be followed, not only by these three institutions, but by other universities and colleges as well. Smaller colleges within the borders of the three states would benefit by the plan, too, it is hoped. Ohio alone has 63 colleges and universities within its borders, most of which offer duplicating courses.

Because of mutual interest in the subjects being discussed, it is already planned to include in the conferences representatives of Indiana University, Michigan State College, Iowa State College, and the University of Kentucky.

Possibilities of expansion of the program are almost unlimited, it has been pointed out by members of the Committee.

Basis of the discussions is a comprehensive study by Dr. Arthur J. Klein, dean of Ohio State University's College of Education, who is participating in the conferences.

Ohio State and Ohio Wesleyan Universities have already co-operated in a somewhat similar plan, both institutions using the Perkins Observatory, located near Delaware, Ohio.

Two years ago the boards of trustees of the two schools worked out successfully a plan whereby members of their departments of physics and astronomy serve on both faculties, thus enjoying the facilities of one of the best observatories in the Midwest.

The Committee formulating the present plan includes David E. Ross, chairman, and President Edward C. Elliott, representing Purdue University; H. S. Atkinson, Vice-President J. L. Morrill, and Dean Klein, of Ohio State University; and Junius Beal, President Alexander G. Ruthven, and Prof. George E. Carrothers, of the University of Michigan. Messrs. Ross, Atkinson and Beal are members of their respective boards of trustees.

Fees for out-of-state students at most of the state universities are now $50 or more per semester than those paid by students from within the state. Thus, under the new proposal, students would benefit by the plan both financially and from an educational standpoint since the specialized training would be received without paying the out-of-state fees. In order to qualify for participation in the co-operative program, it has been decided that a student would have to show proficiency in the field of study and, if he showed unusual ability, he might even be awarded degrees from both of the institutions which he attended.

Michigan Plans Sweeping Survey Of Penal System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Michigan penal institutions provide means for a sociological study just launched, which prison officials hope will reveal the true value of the State's corrections program in relation to the rest of the country; officials hope to disclose the strength and weaknesses in the institution and make a periodical check on its work.

The work is under the direction of Prof. Arthur Wood of the University of Michigan.

Director Gellein, Warden Joel Moore, Dr. David Phillips and G. I. Francis, psychiatrist and director of education, respectively, at Southern Michigan prison, will aid Professor Wood and his committee in the work and committees also will be appointed from the staffs of the branch prison at Marquette and the reformatory at Ionia.

The research will include a highly detailed study of prison statistics. The prisoner will be studied from the time he entered an institution, through his entire prison career of probation, parole, discharge from sentence or return to prison for violation of parole.

Professor Wood was one of the members of the group which prepared the corrections bill under which the State penal system now operates and is a recognized authority on criminology.

The project is not entirely unusual, similar studies having been conducted with favorable results by the federal system. The project will be continued over a long period.

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Britain and France to Confer On Attitude Toward Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

not only the question of military co-operation but air and naval as well.

It is understood that British experts are strongly of the opinion that France ought to concentrate for the time being on developing its air force which has fallen below the usual high standard of French military preparedness. Efforts to make the economic resources of the two countries readily available to both are to be made in this connection and in the supply of munitions generally.

There is also reason to believe that British naval experts—hitherto rather averse to planned co-operation with the French—have now come round to the view that the French fleet should be concentrated chiefly in the Mediterranean, leaving Britain to look after the Atlantic and North Sea on behalf of both countries. This, however, is a somewhat intricate matter since it is generally regarded here as imperative that Britain should not let the Mediterranean fleet fall below the standard needed for defense of the Suez Canal, Egypt, Palestine, and Cyprus against any force that could be brought to bear in that area.

Another question which has to be decided soon is what to do about the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee. Although it was announced some weeks ago that after May 1 there will be no funds for the payment of observers who are working the control scheme for ships proceeding to Spanish ports with innocuous cargoes, none of the countries whose subscriptions are in arrears have shown any signs of paying. It is stated that M. Corbin broached this question to Viscount Halifax yesterday but without any decision being reached.

France Begins Move To Woo Mussolini Away From Hitler

PARIS, April 15 (AP)—France will begin conversations with Italy next week, sources close to the Foreign Office said today—in an effort to woo Premier Mussolini from his diplomatic alliance with Germany.

Quickly following the successful Anglo-Italian negotiations, to be concluded by the signing of an agreement Saturday in Rome, Premier Edouard Daladier hoped to arrive at a similar agreement before the League of Nations Council meets May 9.

This would allow France to follow the British lead in discussions before the League on Ethiopia's status under Italian domination.

Besides recognition of the Duce's African Empire, other specific questions which probably would be discussed between Rome and Paris include the Mediterranean status quo, foreign volunteers in Spain and financial arrangements concerning the French-owned railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

The decision to negotiate with Italy was understood to have been taken at the first meeting of the powerful inner council of Cabinet Ministers since Parliament armed them with virtually dictatorial powers.

The French belief that Signor Mussolini was not altogether pleased by Germany's annexation of Austria, and the swift conclusion of Anglo-Italian negotiations, convinced M. Daladier that the time was ripe for solution of Franco-Italian problems in the Mediterranean.

A definite French proposal, it was understood, was only awaiting selection of an envoy who would remain as Ambassador after conclusion of a pact with Italy.

PARIS, April 15 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier's effort to halt the current strike wave appeared on the verge of success today as the Executive Committee of the Metal Workers Union announced it would send 160,000 strikers back to work next Tuesday in compliance with the Government's demand.

Speedy solution of differences between the metal workers and employers—mostly concerned with collective bargaining contracts—was foreseen, although strike leaders had not given orders for evacuation of more than 100 factories occupied by strikers. Arbitration of disputes was expected to get under way at once.

The Metal Workers' Union said the Government proposals were approved as "constituting bases for immediate solutions of controversies in the industry."

Earlier today aviation workers and employers signed a collective bargaining contract under the supervision of Pierre Jacomet, Permanent Undersecretary of the Defense Ministry, whom M. Daladier had named as a super-arbiter.

At the same time striking employees of privately-owned airplane motor plants agreed "to conform strictly" to M. Daladier's demand that they evacuate the factories and return to work after the Easter holidays.

Taking full advantage of the power concentrated in his "National Defense" Cabinet, Premier Daladier, who also is master of the French war machine, within three days ended the long-drawn strikes in both nationalized and private plane and aviation motor plants.

The Cabinet had laid down terms under which the remaining strikers were to evacuate the factories today and be back at work by Tuesday.

The thinly-veiled ultimatum issued by Labor Minister Paul Ramadier "invited" employers and workers to reach a solution along the lines of the Cabinet's terms.

Italo-French Pact

ROME, April 15 (AP) The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the French Chargé d'Affaires, Jules Blondel, today signed a commercial accord designed to re-establish normal credit relations between France and Italy.

A Government communiqué said that the agreement ended the present system of clearing and provided means of assuring "the progressive liquidation of the French commercial debt."

The exchange balance and application of the accord will be controlled by a mixed commission.

Announcement of the accord followed quiet negotiations which have gone on behind the smoke screen of a press controversy between the two countries over political differences.

The agreement responded to the evident desire of Italian merchants for a relaxation of trade restrictions, clamped on as a part of Italy's economic self-sufficiency program.

The French press observed that the smoothness with which a Franco-Italian commercial treaty was concluded indicated a sure success for a political accord.

Tour-a-bouts

American vacationists limited to two weeks this summer need not postpone that long-awaited transcontinental trip. The railroads, with increased speed and service, enable the traveler to circle the entire western part of the country—all possible in a fortnight of travel.

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Here's what you will be able to take in. You visit the Garden of the Gods in Colorado, the Grand Canyon, the new Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, and the rose city of Portland, then take a swing up into Canada to Vancouver, the Canadian Rockies and Lake Louise as an additional fillip for the journey.

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During the last two years such tours have as a matter of fact proved one of the greatest special train movements in the history of domestic travel, and as a result of their popularity the American Express Travel Service has announced the third season of its banner tours of the West and Canada. These will be conducted weekly, beginning June 12 and continuing through July and August.

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Visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939 will see a section of a California redwood tree that was 1,700 years old when felled. It is to be exhibited in the Homes and Gardens Area.

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Air travel to Bermuda by both Pan American and British Imperial Airways clipper ships has grown so popular that now a special cruise rate has been announced with prices ranging from $193 to $283 depending upon the length of stay. The one rate includes round trip air transportation from Baltimore or New York to the Islands, hotel room in the traveler's choice among Bermuda's finest hotels, and meals.

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Easter opens the vacation season at New Jersey's Ocean City. Already thousands of visitors have poured into the city aboard trains of the Pennsylvania - Reading Seashore Lines.

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The Call of the Adirondacks

Monahan, Fechner, From Nesmith

Scenes in New York State's Great Vacation Area
Mirror Lake at Lake Placid Is Shown at Top, and Below a Silhouette Atop a Mountain Peak and a Camp Amid the Pines

Adirondacks Appeal to Early Vacationists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

When Mme. Le Tour and I were offered our annual vacation in April, we were puzzled for a moment to know just in which direction to turn. The office had suggested a spring holiday, because business prospects for summer indicated little likelihood of our being able to get away at the customary season. But early spring seemed at first a difficult time for vacationing.

April was too late, we felt, to go South, and besides we were there last year. Europe was out of the question on the 1938 budget. The Shenandoah Valley was lovely, but we'd seen it recently on a combination business-pleasure jaunt. Bermuda? The West Indies? We'd been there too. Perhaps, I suggested, reluctantly, we should stay at home and work in the garden.

"Well, you may if you wish, but as for me, I'm going places," said the madame. Then I knew we were headed somewhere. It was a vacation trip, or else . . . ? Anyhow, it started us to planning constructively.

Right away we struck upon a grand idea—something we'd overlooked. It was to make a Spring trip over terrain usually seen during the height of the tourist season. Close at hand was our most important such region—the Adirondacks, with their marvelous forests and lakes. The roads would be uncrowded and living accommodations reasonable. Moreover, scenery has different aspects at different times. It was a good plan, and the short trip seemed even grander than when at first visualized with the aid of maps and travel booklets.

Of course, we had to rule out swimming and boating. Too cold, naturally. But we packed our golf clubs and added some tennis duffle for variety. Incidentally, we used them both, for the New York State vacation grounds are well supplied with sports facilities. We also stowed away plenty of warm, rough-weather clothes. Neither of us minds cold or rain, and, indeed, sometimes the most spectacular scenic effects are to be had during storms. Sightseeing and a change of scenery were our chief objectives, anyhow, because the Aidrondacks, with 5,000 square miles of natural grandeur, contain a treasure of new thrills for even the most blasé of tourists.

It's a region in which there are 1,500 sparkling lakes, innumerable ponds, rivers, and streams. Superb mountain peaks stand out against the sky, or afford elevations from which one can survey for almost unbelievable distances succeeding ranges of lower hills. Most of the area is in the Adirondack Forest Preserve, controlled by the New York State Conservation Department, which has protected it against exploitation and commercialism. As such, it offers typical views of unspoiled wilderness or picturesque rural living.

These advantages are easily accessible to millions of city dwellers in the Eastern States, and even to others from farther away. Unlike many wilderness areas, the Adirondacks are almost completely surrounded by large centers of population within a few hundred miles at most. Directly south is the densely settled metropolitan area of southern New York and northern New Jersey. To the West and in the Mohawk Valley are such important cities as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Albany, the capital of New York State, is close at hand.

Boston and other New England centers lie eastward, and even though residents of New England have attractive vacation lands of their own, many travel a bit farther to see the special values offered by the Adirondacks. Much the same could be said of the Canadians, whose largest city, Montreal, lies due north. New York State's major playground is easily visited from Canada. Likewise, American tourists in the Adirondacks frequently journey across the border to enjoy the hospitality of their neighbor nation to the north.

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While motor travel through the Adirondacks is always heavy, the automobile is not the only vehicle by which this wooded and mountainous area can be reached. The Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad System extends into its very heart by way of the Utica gateway. Other portions of the reserve are reached over the lines of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railway in conjunction with New York Central service. Train connection can be made with overnight trips from Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, and St. Louis.

Most travelers undoubtedly will see this favored section of the East during the summer months, when resorts and camps are expanded to accommodate large crowds of visitors. Others, however, enjoy the area during the colder time of the year, when winter sports are popular, or else in the fall, when the leaves turn. Some feature of the Adirondacks is certain to be of interest whenever the region is visited.

In recognition of year-'round attractiveness, many camps and resorts operate throughout the 12 months. As a result, it is possible to find accommodations nearly anywhere one would wish to visit. The larger resort cities, such as Lake Placid and North Creek, provide a wide selection of hotels, camps, and tourist homes at prices to accommodate any purse.

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In planning a trip to the Adirondacks and lake resorts I have found travel publications and booklets especially helpful. Assistance of this sort is provided readily by the New York State Conservation Department in Albany, which offers publications relating to the use of the forest preserve, camp sites, canoe routes, mountain trails and the various Adirondack lakes. The New York Central Railroad Company also publishes a list of booklets which may be obtained from its stations, travel agencies or at the general offices at 466 Lexington Avenue, New York.

The Adirondack Mountain Club, of 120 Broadway, New York, publishes a book on Adirondack trials which is sold for a nominal sum. Material relative to the central Adirondacks may be obtained from the Central Adirondacks Association at Old Forge, N. Y.

Monterrey Looks Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The sponsoring of extensive advertising programs over the radio, founding of new companies, organizing of new projects, and other evidences of faith in Mexico's economic future continue in this industrial center of North Mexico.

Not only have various clubs, civic groups, and business firms promised sums of money as gifts to help pay off Mexico's debts arising out of expropriation of oil properties, but everyone seems anxious to prove that business is expanding and looking optimistically toward new fields.

A bus line has organized a series of special excursions, at low rates, to Mexico City, traveling only by daylight, so that passengers may get acquainted with their own country's scenic enchantments. A Monterrey factory has announced that it will sponsor a series of five Wagnerian concerts, over a Monterrey radio station. This is a gesture of more than usual significance, for Monterrey has not been able to bring opera here for many years. The concerts will be given by a symphony orchestra, under the director of Jesus Acuña.

The railway has announced a plan to redecorate the station, and to improve the station gardens. A new factory for the production of lard and other pork products has been incorporated in the last week. And a number of other small business have announced policies which betoken good times ahead, and faith in improved conditions of business in general.

Russia Closes Kobe Consulate

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia today closed the Kobe Consulate General's office.

The action was in line with a policy of equalizing representation, the Otaru Consulate having been closed last week. Japan has been requested to close three of its remaining six Consulates in Russia by the end of the month. Several other countries have closed Consulates in Russia.

Where, Oh Where, Has The Hired Girl Gone?

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The village hired girl has about vanished from the American scene. Poor wages, said a 140-village survey of the Bureau of Home Economics today, have chased her out of the kitchen into the factory, cannery, bakery, and laundry.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau, added: "Many a homemaker would rather spend for a car and widen her social contacts than spend for a maid if this means only leisure to sit on the front porch and watch the neighbors ride by."

Building in Canada

Building permits issued by 58 cities in Canada during February had a value of $2,361,957, an increase of 27.9 per cent over January and 10.4 per cent over February, 1937.

Small Nations Drifting From League

Chilean Announcement of Withdrawal Is Seen as 'Inevitable'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—It seems likely that Chile, disappointed by failure to "universalize" the League of Nations, may announce its withdrawal from that organization. An official declaration to that effect may be reserved for President Alessandri, who makes his sixth and last annual address before Congress on May 21. That action along these lines is impending is already conceded by high officials, while every section of the press seems to be preparing the country for what today is regarded as inevitable. Only an overnight change in the world situation, with the "have nots" returning to the fold and the United States joining also, it is believed, can divert Chile from such a course.

President Alessandri gave fair warning and, interpreting the national wish after the failure of sanctions in the Ethiopian episode, instructed the Chilean representative at Geneva to insist on reform. The committee of 28, to change the pact, was appointed at the suggestion of the Chilean delegation, but, after waiting two years, President Alessandri is convinced that "universality" is still far off and prefers to take the step—withdrawal—which he has repeatedly threatened.

Would Prefer League

President Alessandri, with the majority of his compatriots, would prefer to remain in the League if possible, for Chileans belong to that group of South Americans who see themselves as citizens of a larger world than this Continent. The present situation in Europe and Asia is so disheartening, however, that even the burden of the annual membership fee has become an argument in favor of early withdrawal from Geneva.

Chile considers that the European situation is completely unfavorable to achieve the desired "universality." The powers outside the Geneva fold take their own line of action in developing a nationalist policy, and those within it are considered too eager to retain control.

Meanwhile the League is judged powerless to impose peace or afford protection and to have become merely a decorative organization. Although Great Britain is eager to conserve the structure of the League and retain the affiliation of as many countries as possible, in the hope of building anew, it was the words of Premier Neville Chamberlain which convinced Chileans that withdrawal may be unavoidable.

Arguments for Withdrawal

Public opinion has shared the official standpoint. Chamber and Senate speeches, articles in every section of the press, have coincided with unusual uniformity in this appraisal. The chief reasons for withdrawal can be listed as follows:

1. The apparent impossibility of the League making progress with Chile's demand for reform;
2. Inability of Europe to understand American affairs;
3. The preponderanee of Europeans with no knowledge of South America in the management of the organization;
4. The peculiarity of American continental problems which can best be solved by an all-American consideration; and
5. The high membership fees which are considered to produce no adequate return.

Even the radical press, which has been in opposition, has been won over to withdrawal, and the only question remaining seems to be the date for the announcement. La Hora, Santiago daily, quotes Permanent Foreign Undersecretary German Vegara as saying that "Chile will possibly retire in May." That is the month when the League Council meets next, and El Diario Ilustrado (conservative) thinks this would be the best occasion. Others believe that President Alessandri, who usually makes important statements on relations with the League in his annual Congressional message, will reserve the decision for May 21.

League Supported In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

The League of Nations, despite the expected defection of Chile, enjoys the friendly support of a number of the South American countries. Bolivia, aided by the League stand against recognition of aggressive conquests, finds Geneva a support in its difficulties with Paraguay over the Chaco.

Peru and Ecuador show no prospect of following Chile's move toward separation from the League. Colombia, a major exponent of democracy in South America, desires maintenance of a Latin American bloc in Geneva in support of collective security.

Four Nations Refuse to Permit Troop Passage to Aid Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Refusal of the leading democracies to stand back of the "collective security" idea has compelled four smaller countries—Rumania, Poland, Switzerland, and Belgium—to disavow any obligation under the League Covenant to permit passage of Russian or French troops through their territories to assist Czechoslovakia.

On several previous occasions these Governments had announced that they would interpret the coercive clauses of the League Covenant as optional; in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, they now repeat these interpretations.

These four Nations have come to the conclusion that countries which desire to remain neutral in the conflicts of the great powers cannot support the coercive clauses of the League Covenant. They decided that they must reiterate their position after Soviet Russia and France repeated in March their assurances that they will go to the help of Czechoslovakia in case of attack, as provided in special treaties of mutual assistance among these three countries.

Poland and Rumania Aroused

But Soviet Russia has no common frontiers either with Germany or Czechoslovakia; France has common frontiers with Germany but none with Czechoslovakia. The question naturally arises: "How will military aid be provided?"

Newspaper correspondents in Moscow asked that question of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar. Mr. Litvinoff replied: "There is an English proverb: 'Where there's a will, there's a way.'" The reply did not answer the question, but it did arouse the Governments of Poland and Rumania. These two countries separate Russia from both Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the League Covenant reads: "The members of the League agree . . . that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are cooperating to protect the Covenants of the League."

Poland and Rumania hastened to reiterate that they will not permit troops of another country to traverse their territory for any purposes. Poland also began the attempt to form a "neutral bloc" of countries lying between Russia and Germany, pledged to unite in resisting passage of troops from either of these countries to the other. The bloc, as conceived by Warsaw, would consist of Poland, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland.

Two Reaffirm Neutrality

At the same time, Belgium and Switzerland, which lie between France and Germany, reaffirmed their position of complete neutrality, which rules out any obligation whatever, military or economic, under the coercive clauses of the League Covenant. Both governments have intimated that they will insist, at the May meeting of the League Council, upon recording their neutral position even more positively than they did at the January meeting.

Many observers believe that prospects of general war in Europe, by an anomaly, have been diminished—at least for the time being—by the progressive deterioration of former conceptions of collective security.

The old system, it is contended, was deliberately used by self-seeking powers to hold down Germany for their own interest rather than for the good of the whole. Now, these persons argue, Germany will go as far as it can without war.

Mexico Organizes Oil Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ters. Director of the Council is Vicente Cortes Herrera, the engineer credited with construction of the Pan-American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City, and with the new highway being built from Mexico City to Guadalajara.

Other members of the board include Ministers Suarez and Buenrostro and Juan Gray, who, as secretary of the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers, is Labor's voice on the Council. Offices were opened in the new building recently occupied by the British Eagle Oil Company, which was among the expropriated properties.

This board went into immediate operation, working, it is reported, day and night during the first few days following the Government's taking over the oil industry. Its first duties were to supplant deposed foreign executives and employees who had held posts of confidence with syndicate members and official appointees.

A week later a special department for the marketing of Mexican oil was organized. It is known as the Export Division of National Petroleum and is under the direct supervision of President Cardenas. Director of the department is Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, President of Mexican Aviation Company, which is a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, and a Senator.

High Promises to Workers

These boards represent a union of Mexico's best financial and administrative talents which, working with President Cardenas, have to date achieved what is considered here to be a miracle of organization and of handling with calmness and discretion a situation which might well have been explosive.

The first element to be brought under control by the Government in the crisis was labor. Oil workers had been promised extraordinary salary raises and social benefits under the collective contract granted them, but when the Government took over the industry such increases were canceled. Because of the difficulty of marketing oil, and because of the lack of technicians immediately available, production in all fields was reduced to a minimum.

This has resulted in field workers being laid off and greatly diminished activities in all camps. Although some discontent among Labor has been reported from various sources no major demonstrations have taken place. This calm has been achieved through personal appeals of the President to Labor to maintain discipline, and through the power of the Unions controlling the fields.

All Mexican technicians who were associated with the industry have been retained and it is reported that some of the foreign experts, formerly employed by the companies, have been employed by the Government. It is also known that many oil technicians from the United States have offered their services, and though it is not known to what extent these have been imported upon such short notice the fact that they are available will solve the problem of operating wells and refineries, it is believed. In all cases, however, Mexican personnel, when equipped, will be given preference.

Marketing Problem Pressing

With oil accumulating in Mexico's camps and ports, and with storage capacity known to be limited, Mexico is faced with a grave marketing situation.

The most important factor in the entire network of national and international complexities in the situation is that Mexico has oil and that oil is a commodity in almost universal demand today. The great armament programs being carried on by major nations of the world demand oil as one of their primary necessities and in the struggle to get this oil immediate antogonisms may go by the board.

The contending purchasers for Mexicon oil may be grouped roughly into Fascist and Democratic. It is common knowledge that Germany, Italy and Japan, representing the former group, have been attempting to buy Mexicon oil, which, until the expropriation, was controlled by the United States and British companies, representing the Democracies.

There are indications, however, that promoters indirectly representing the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell, the companies from whom the majority of the properties were expropriated, are most active in seeking contracts. It is further reported that they are attempting to buy the majority of Mexican oil production and that they will furnish their own tankers to transport it.

If future developments substantiate the above report it will mean in brief that Mexico has regained control of its vast petroleum wealth; that it must work out its own problem, with the probable assistance of foreign technicians, of administering the industry; and that the democratic nations will retain control of the Mexican oil supply which is of first importance to them from both an economic and a political standpoint.

'Bad Boy' School Closes in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—"Bad boys" are on the decline here, and as a result, Probationary School 174, in the heart of the lower East Side, is to close next September, it was announced by school officials today. The school, one of the three remaining probationary schools in the City's educational system, is no longer needed, school officials said, because of the new educational system which treats children in terms of their individual needs.

"The trend today is to take care of these children in their home environment and provide a program of education for them in terms of their individual needs," Dr. Benjamin B. Greenberg, Assistant Superintendent, said in his report to the Board of Superintendents, recommending suspension of the school.

Boys are placed in probationary schools for truancy, misbehavior in school, lawlessness outside of school, and school maladjustment. Instead of sending the boys to a special probationary school with its resulting stigma, education officials today attempt to treat the boys individually, Mr. Greenberg explained. This work is done through special adjustment classes in various schools here where every type of child receives individual attention.

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Education Held Big Factor In Preservation of Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—"The only possible hope for the preservation of our American liberty is the development of an educated, intelligent, scientifically-minded and objective electorate."—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel laureate.

"We must protectively increase freedom for progress—increase it beyond all jeopardy." — Gilmor Brown, drama teacher, producer, and actor.

"Education holds that the greatest promise for mankind is the preservation of a form of government which will permit the highest and best possible development of every individual."—John A. Sexson, public school education expert.

These themes by Pasadena's outstanding cultural leaders were expounded by radio and at the recent banquet which marked the 50th anniversary of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, which has played a leading role in developing this community into a center of education and into an attractive residential area both for vacationing or retired persons and for those commuting to business in Los Angeles.

Dr. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, posed the world's most important question to be whether "free representative government" can survive the "reactionary influences that are now pushing the whole world back toward the despotisms from which it began to free itself 300 years ago, when the method of modern science first began to let in the light, to free the spirit of man and to destroy the authoritarianism of both church and state which had kept mankind in ignorance and bondage throughout most of recorded history."

These influences he said were masked under the names of communism, national socialism, and sometimes even "liberalism and democracy," adding that "while the voice is Jacob's, the hands are Esau's."

Dr. Millikan placed both fault and solution on the use of the ballot, holding that the public school and the press must educate the voters "to preserve our American liberties" and to avert the totalitarianism which "means simply despotism and despotism means eternal war."

Mr. Brown, the founder and supervising director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, saw progress in drama only through a "free theater. Without experimentation there can be no progress," pointing to the "wider participation, the vast working being done in our civic and university theaters" as responsible for the theater "taking its longest strides at the present time that it has taken in years." He urged protection of initiative to insure "expression and the right to deliver this expression in the many forms of entertainment, the stage, the screen, and the radio."

Mystery of Bantu 'Fortress' Puzzles Pretoria Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Africa—Important discoveries have been made by archaeologists of the University of Pretoria, who have investigated the ancient Bantu civilization as disclosed by digging at Mapungubwe.

The "Hill of the Jackals," as the native name denotes, is a small flat-topped sandstone hill about 300 miles northeast of Pretoria, and before long tourists going north to see the more spectacular ruins at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia, probably will pause on their way to see the excavations at Mapungubwe.

In 1933, five white men reached the site and found themselves in a "fortress." All round there were breastworks, many of them made of stone, and there were rocks that appeared to be poised in position ready to be thrown down on invaders.

They found numberless potsherds and a variety of gold ornaments, including small gold rhinoceroses, gold wire bangles and beads and other articles of adornment. It was subsequently discovered that the finds showed a strong resemblance to articles found at Zimbabwe.

Rights Acquired

The University of Pretoria, organized an expedition. Full excavation rights were acquired and Government support was obtained.

The importance of Mapungubwe to archaeologists was that this was the first discovery of wrought gold articles in the Union, although such articles had been discovered previously in Southern Rhodesia. There, however, the ancient sites were despoiled to a considerable extent by treasure hunters before the administration in 1900 took over all the ruins in the country. Had it not been for these treasure hunters the problem of these South African ruins might have been solved long ago.

The hill at Mapungubwe, therefore, held out hopes of furnishing the long-sought explanation of a connection between the ancient ruins and the ancient mines in South Africa. Clearly there was an ancient mining civilization on both sides of the Limpopo. Would Mapungubwe solve the puzzle as to who worked these ancient mines?

Many Theories

Many theories had been propounded in the past involving romantic explanations like those associated with the name of Rider Haggard and going back to the ancient Egyptians, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The object of the University excavations was to fix, if possible, the date and to prove the cultural contacts of the former dwellers on this site.

It was established that the Mapungubwe civilization was purely Bantu and had enjoyed an era of undisturbed peace. The site was occupied simultaneously by two distinct peoples. From ornaments and implements found—gold, iron and copper, bronze and bone—and from a study of the earthenware, the people who lived on the hill top made fine pottery and were believed by the expedition to be of the Shona stock.

Round the base of the hill lived a servile race who made coarser pottery and were taken to be of the Sotho stock. Both these stocks were Bantu, that is, of South African Negro origin.

The site was evacuated about 1750 A. D. The expedition found at varying depths Stone Age traces, namely, polychrome rock paintings on sandstone—various kinds of buck, giraffe, locusts, and humans. These problems still remain to be solved by future digging.

Sheep-Shearing Corrals in West Give Way to Traveling Outfits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—As Idaho's big sheep population of 2,000,000 woolies goes into the annual job of shearing and movement to the summer range, another glamorous feature of the western range country gives way before the march of progress.

That is the old-time shearing corrals which have been vanishing, in larger numbers each spring, until very few of them remain.

Some of the veteran sheepmen say some of these corrals used to shear as many as 100,000 during the spring season. That top figure was reached by W. H. Philbrick of American Falls, owner of the old Fall Creek Sheep Company. The Dairy Creek Corral, north of Malad in Oneida County, used to shear up to 75,000, he states.

Mr. Philbrick's old shearing corral in foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains, west of Hailey, has disappeared so thoroughly that exact location of the pens cannot be found now. Sheep used to trail as far as 90 or 100 miles to those old shearing corrals, then off to their summer range in the mountains.

Mr. Philbrick is the only man ever honored by election as Honorary President of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, and a life member. He helped organize the group in 1895 and has never missed an annual meeting since then. He is still active as a director and officer of the Eastern Idaho and National Wool Marketing Associations.

Portable shearing outfits, which can move expeditiously from one flock to another, have proved more efficient than old-time shearing corrals in the wide range country, Mr. Philbrick states. Many such portable outfits have appeared in Idaho the last several years.

Sheep Save Long Hike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The picturesque sheep trails of the Old West are rapidly disappearing, according to R. H. Rutledge, regional forester. Light and speedy motor trucks are fast making the tedious trailing from the ranges to shipping points a thing of the past in the great western sheep country.

And the new system is succeeding wherever it is tried because the results are quickly seen in added profits—results which sheepmen are always eager to see. The biggest saving is in shrinkage. One Utah sheep outfit recently moved some 450,000 pounds of lambs by trucks instead of making the customary seven-mile overland trek and thereby saved 3 per cent on shrinkage which, after deducting the cost of trucking, increased returns on this particular lot by $604.

The trucks move so fast that the sheep, fattened on succulent forage, are cut from the herds and transferred to the railroad loading point in a single afternoon and night, and are on their way by rail to market with none of the wear and tear of former methods.

Light trucks have been found best because they can negotiate the uneven mountain roads—some of which are little more than trails. A ton and a half truck, equipped with special timber decks and divisions, carries about 85 sheep comfortably. Not only are lambs taken to market in this manner, but the practice of moving entire flocks from summer to winter range by this means is growing in practicality, says Mr. Rutledge.

"When all sheep become regular 'Pullman' passengers via truck, scores of miles of well-worn trails will be eliminated," he pointed out. "We expect the motorization of the sheep industry to be a distinct advantage all the way around."

Housewife Bests Physics Teacher In Akron League 'Quiz Contest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An East Akron housewife tripped up a physics professor who couldn't hurdle a question about the colors that go into women's gowns in a "quiz contest" held recently by the Home and School league at one of the city high schools.

Mrs. H. R. Stubbs not only bested the physicist with her perfect score, but she beat out an English teacher, two students and a businessman, who carried the banner for the Home and School league.

H. A. Heskett, the physics teacher, was asked to pick out the colors in the following list: "beige, taupe, mauve, rouge and black." He picked only black.

Miss Sarah Compher, the English teacher, breezed through questions on quotations with fine poise, but she balked at the explanation as to why there is no frost on a cloudy night.

She was allowed 50 points however for a half answer, to the effect that the "clouds have something to do with it." She forgot to add that wind circulating beneath the clouds reduces moisture and prevents frost from forming. She wound up in second place with a score of 450.

The two students felt they were used a bit roughly, Frank Whiteman, East high teacher who acted as "Quizzer," said. They were asked to define the words "obsequious" and "nugatory" meaning "servile" and "trifling," respectively.

But on a trick question as to the kind of a tie which Lincoln wears on the Lincoln penny, one of the students correctly answered a "bow tie" without hesitation.

More than 500 parents who make up the east branch of the Home and School league attended the contest.

Art Experts to Collect Golden Gate Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Artists, designers, art patrons and critics of renown from all parts of the United States, from Honolulu and Paris, have been invited to serve on the Decorative Art Committee of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Recognized in their particular fields, they have been asked by Mrs. Dorothy Wright Liebes, one of the world's foremost textile designers and 1937 winner of the Lord and Taylor award in that field, to assist in assembling one of the most comprehensive decorative art exhibits ever shown for the World's Fair of the West. From many already have come enthusiastic acceptances.

Purebred U. S. Sheep Imported by Canada

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, April 15 (CP)—Four hundred registered rambouillet ewes and 12 registered rambouillet rams, the largest shipment of purebred sheep ever imported by the Canadian Government, have arrived in Canada from the United States.

Half the shipment was consigned to University of Saskatchewan and the rest to the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alberta.

These animals, considered the most suitable breed of sheep for Western Canada range flocks, will be used by the federal department of agriculture to improve the range flocks of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Branch Labor University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A committee representing labor syndicates and unions of the City has been appointed to take charge of conferences and arrangements for establishing here a branch of the Workers' University which flourishes in the capital, presenting training in special trades, regular schooling, and art and cultural courses according to the capacity of the students.

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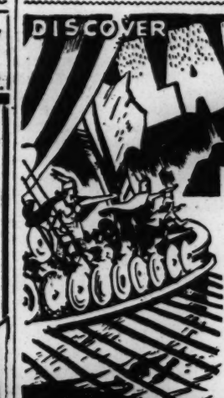

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Ringlings Control 'Big Top' After Absence of Few Years

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP) — John Ringling North, nephew of the late showman, John Ringling, was elected president of the combined Ringling Brothers - Barnum & Bailey Circus yesterday at the annual stockholders meeting.

Other officers chosen were: Senior Vice-President, Robert Ringling of Evanston, Ill., son of the late Charles Ringling; Vice-Presidents: Edith Ringling, widow of Charles Ringling; Aubrey Ringling, widow of Richard Ringling; and Henry Ringling North, brother of the new President.

If the Campbells are coming—as the swing bands nightly inform us—the Ringlings are here. Which is to say that once more the Ringling ensign flutters over Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus, the house pennants of John Ringling North, President and executive head of the circus and nephew of the original Ringling Brothers; and his brother, Henry Ringling North, director of public relations.

More than 50 years ago Ringlings established the greatest circus dynasty the world was ever to know. It had unbelievably small beginnings, with a working capital of $5. The local printer took $3.70 of that to print some dodgers, slips of paper to be scattered all over town, saying that the Ringling boys had a circus which they would present in their barn, and to which admission was common pins—or a safety pin.

A few years ago the circus fell on troublous times, and control of it passed from the Ringling family. True, the name was kept, on the billboards, and on the creaking scarlet wagons, and the cars in the long circus trains; but it wasn't the same, somehow. . . .

But everything is all right now for there is a new "Mr. John" on the lot. They always used to call John Ringling "Mr. John." Thousands and thousands of people, up and down the country, knew "Mr. John."

The new "Mr. John" grew up strictly according to Hoyle into his present post. Winters he was sent away to school, but summers he always had a job around the circus. He learned the ropes, in the fullest meaning of that phrase. At the age of 17, and showing some natural aptitude for that department, he was given a summer job as cashier.

In due time he went to Yale. Each summer he went back to the circus, taking whatever job was considered a logical development in his all-round training

If you met him around the lot now you'd take him for just what he says he is, a member of the staff. He doesn't sit behind a shiny desk and pontificate. He gets out and about, here, there and everywhere there is anything administrative to be done. He is a big, friendly looking person, with a voice which is positive without being arrogant, a manner which is capable without being officious. He has inherited his taste for the circus and, to some extent, his knowledge of those intangibles which keep the city, which is the world of the circus, mobile; but around the lot they say his flair for administering the circus is of his own cultivation, bearing an individual stamp, the result of long, careful study, and close application to the best examples set by those who have gone before him.

Back in Baraboo, Wis., there is a lot of satisfaction in the knowledge that Ringlings are in the saddle again. The original Ringling boys were born in McGregor, Iowa; there were seven of them, and they were the sons of a harness maker. But the family moved to Baraboo when the boys were all still young.

Probably nothing could have been less far-seeing than that first Ringling circus. It was just the fabrication of a bunch of boys, busy at amusing themselves. They totted up the various capacities of members, and made up a few trapeze turns.

Al Ringling was the trainer. He taught the boys how to perform. Charles was a great help to the proceedings because Charles was a natural showman.

Besides being the trainer, Al Ringling was a juggler of sorts. No one who ever talked with the other "Mr. John," and marked his soft, almost shadowy voice, would have supposed that, in the early days, he was the troupe singer—to say nothing of having considerable talent as a clown.

The thing to notice about the Ringlings—it was true of the five brothers who established the circus, and it is true of the new generation of Ringlings—is that the circus, complex as it has become, never seems to be hard work for them. They are busy as centipedes, yet they always look and act as if they were just enjoying themselves.

Circus Workers Return Under Compromise Pact

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The first major strike in American circus history ended today as 400 attendants of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Baily Circus went back to work under a compromise agreement.

Performers, including midgets, the fat lady, and an eight-foot giant, had refused to join in the two-day strike.

They worked at rigging apparatus side by side with circus executives to put on three performances of the show—minus elephants, peanuts and Gargantua, the gorilla—in Madison Square Garden after the walkout was called Tuesday.

The settlement was announced by Arthur S. Meyer of the New York State Mediation Board after an eight-hour conference with John Ringling North, executive head of the circus, and Ralph Whitehead, Executive Secretary of the American Federation of Actors (A. F. of L.), to which the property men and roustabouts belonged.

Mr. Meyer said the agreement provided a $45 a month wage, plus board and room, during the engagement in Madison Square Garden and in the Boston Garden.

The union had demanded that the men be paid the same wage for the Boston and New York engagements that they receive "under canvas" on the road—$60 a month—instead of the $30 minimum they were paid.

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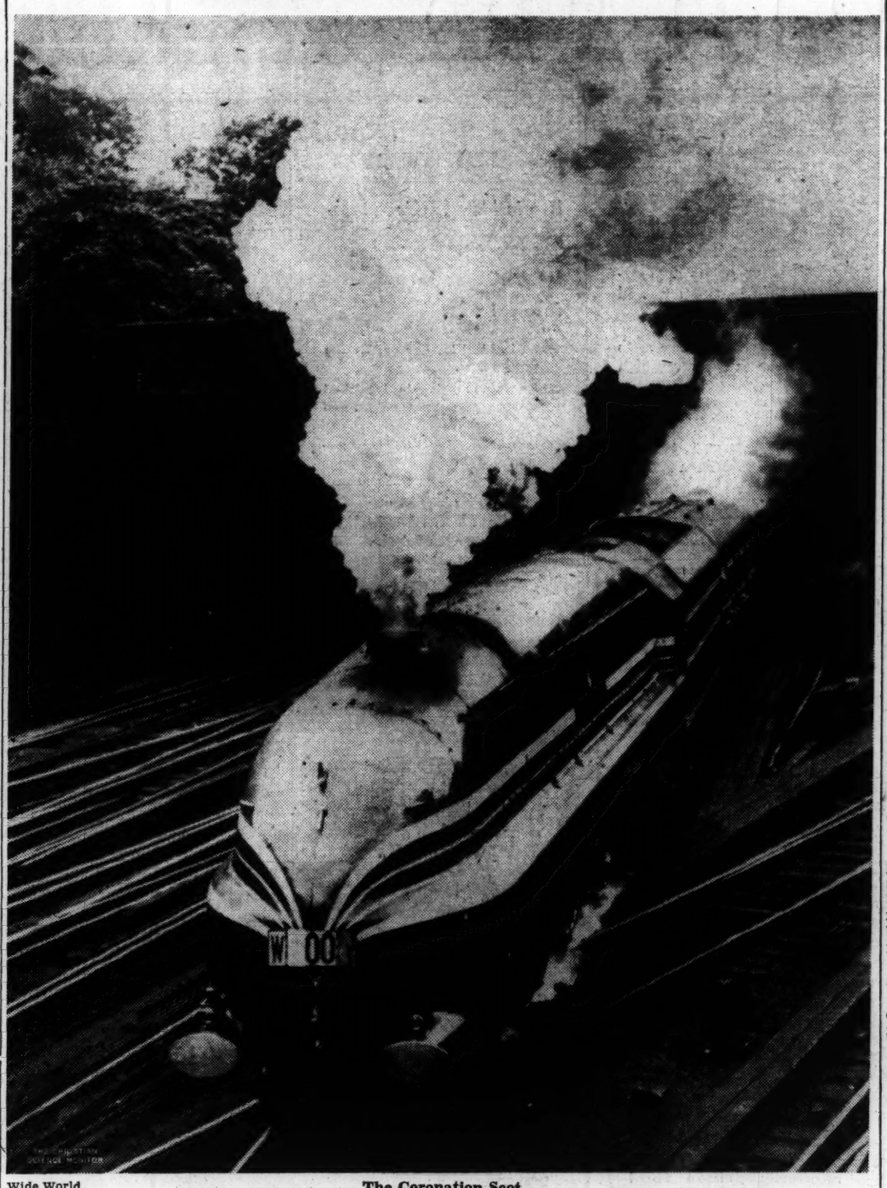

Wide World

The Coronation Scot

Streamlined Express of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, Which Will Be Sent to the New York World's Fair Next Year

Covered Bridge Comes Back

By Pacificus

There are several fallacies about the covered bridges that should be cleared up. One is that they are to be found in considerable numbers only in New England. Another is that they no longer are being built. And another is that they are roofed over in order to keep them from being blocked or overburdened by heavy falls of snow. All these misapprehensions are cleared up by S. Griswold Morley in his illustrated volume, "The Covered Bridges of California." (Berkeley: University of California Press: $2.00).

Mr. Morley tells of a New Englander who asked, "Are there any covered bridges in California?" and of a traveling salesman who, although he drives 25,000 miles a year in that state, replied in the negative. But Mr. Morley lists 29 existing covered bridges on roads in California, and 15 which have been destroyed. Oregon also has many such bridges, but Washington, for some reason which remains a mystery, has few. The California bridges are most numerous in Humboldt County, where there are 12 still standing. Siskiyou County has five, and Santa Cruz County three. The rest are scattered.

Still Being Built

That covered bridges are not entirely a thing of the past is proved by the fact Humboldt County goes right on building them: one on Sprowl Creek in 1934 and two on Elk River in 1936. Several in Siskiyou County were built between 1919 and 1922. And why are bridges covered? Simply for protection against weather, to make them more durable. Some bridges depicted in this volume stand where snow never falls, so it is obvious a roof is not needed to prevent heavy drifts from forming on the structures. But wooden bridges do need protection against moisture.

No Two Alike

No two covered bridges are exactly alike. They are rugged individualists. At least one of the California structures, the Honey Run Grade bridge in Butte County, has two different roof levels. Some have "overhangs," of various lengths, where the roof extends beyond the side boarding at each end. Sides of the Canyon Creek bridge in Humboldt County flare nonchalantly, like a crinoline skirt. Some have galvanized iron roofs, and others are partial to shingles or shakes. Some have windows, and some have not. Some have knee braces along the sides, and some have not. The one at Bridgeport, in Nevada County, which was built in 1862, but today can carry the strain of a 13-ton tractor, embodies an unusual combination of Warren truss and auxiliary arch in its construction. The one at Felton, in Santa Cruz County, is walled in on one side; boards of the north side have disappeared. The Glen Canyon bridge in Santa Cruz County has "starred" in several motion pictures. At Knight's Ferry is the longest covered bridge in California; it was built in 1864 on the same plan as an earlier bridge said to have been designed by Ulysses S. Grant while he was visiting the family of his wife, Julia Dent.

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Coronation Scot, British Express, To Make U. S. Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of Great Britain's crack express trains, The Coronation Scot, is to make a tour of the United States and Canada next year.

This follows the decision of the London Midland and Scottish Railway to exhibit its blue and silver streamlined flyer at the New York World's Fair.

It is also a sequel to the successful visit of its sister train the Royal Scot which made an 11,000-mile tour of the United States and Canada six years ago, when it visited more than 80 towns and was inspected by 3,000,000 people.

The Coronation Scot was first introduced into regular service between London (Euston) and Glasgow and vice versa in July last year. It is scheduled to cover the 401½ miles in each direction in 6½ hours.

During the first six months it was in service The Coronation Scot, which is a nine-coach train with seating accommodation for 82 first class and 150 third class passengers, carried more than 36,000 people.

Owing to the popularity of the train it is necessary for intending passengers to reserve their accommodations in advance; in fact, this is a condition of the booking. The locomotives for the train each weigh 164 tons 9 cwt. In special trial runs a speed of 114 m. p. h. was attained.

Winners Named In Cotton Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C. — Awards in South Carolina's 1937 cotton staple improvement contest, conducted annually by the Clemson College extension service, have been announced as follows:

First State prize of $750, Wallace L. Martin, Gray Court, Laurens County, with a yield of 6,075 pounds lint, Wannamaker's wonder wilt, strain 7, variety, staple length 1 1-16 inches.

Second State prize, $275, A. D. Mann, Six Mile Pickens County, with a five-acre yield of 5,645 pounds lint, Marrett's Carolina dell variety, staple length one inch.

Budd Strike Ends, Only Lasting Day

DETROIT, April 15 (AP)—A dispute which closed the plants of the Budd Wheel Company and the Budd Manufacturing Company, throwing 2,100 persons out of work, was settled late yesterday in a six-hour conference between the management and the United Automobile workers.

The plants were closed after a sit-down in one department. The management said Union workers struck after a foreman had shifted one worker to a higher-paying job, to force him to pay union dues. John Stokoski, U. A. W. Local President, said the dispute was over the demotion of a Union man to a job paying less.

Pilots for Air Line All in Same Squadron

Thirty-five pilots of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., form the entire personnel of the 76th bombardment squadron, United States Army Air Corps Reserve. This is the only squadron in the country composed of officers from a single air line.

N. Y. Court Orders Union to Live Up To Its Contract

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—In a decision described by plaintiff's counsel as the first in this State since passage of the Labor Relations Act specifically to require a union to live up to its labor contract, a State Supreme Court justice yesterday ordered a truck drivers local to arbitrate with organized employers a series of long-standing disputes.

The case involved the Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs Local 807 and the Highway Transport Association, Inc., an operators' organization claiming to represent 450 firms hauling necessities into New York from New England, the South, the Midwest and the Northwest in a gross annual business of $400,000,000.

Justice Philip McCook, in directing the local to submit to arbitration, as he found it had agreed in contracts to do on disputes involving the duties required of drivers, said in his finding: "A labor contract is to be treated like any other, when it includes an agreement to arbitrate. . . .

"The workman cannot expect," he said at another point, "to obtain or retain for himself a privilege which he does not concede to his employer—redress for violation or evasion of obligations deliberately entered upon and evidenced in writing."

Justice McCook remarked that the Union's objection to arbitration in this case "seems to be a disinclination to deal with organized employers, and a preference to arbitrate with individual carriers."

The local through counsel had objected that the points in issue were generalites rather than specific matters, but Justice McCook held nevertheless that agreement had been made to arbitrate and could not now be broken.

The Union's attorneys announced appeal would be taken.

In this State, a Supreme Court corresponds to the district courts in many others.

Balanced Program For Farms Is Held Aim of U. S. Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—"An opportunity to make changes in their agricultural system which will result in a more balanced and profitable type of farming, particularly to the individual farmer, constitutes the real objective of the enormous effort being put into the farm programs sponsored by the Federal Government," in the opinion of D. W. Watkins, director of the extension service at Clemson College.

"This includes attention to soil improvement, which has long been one of the fundamental problems in South Carolina agriculture," he added. "It is the low yields per acre in comparison with yields secured in other competing areas that have much to do with low incomes. At the same time, we recognize that most of our lands are capable of much better yields and, therefore, of supporting a more prosperous agriculture."

Acquisition of a better balance in farm production, Director Watkins said, involves increasing livestock production at least to the point where there will be adequate poultry and eggs, pork, and milk and butter for use on the farms. The census reveals that there are thousands of farms in this State, and other states, that either have no cows, chickens, or hogs, or have inadequate numbers of these types of livestock. For proper efficiency, health and better living, farm people cannot improve their status in 1938 to greater purpose than to give attention to the production of these commodities on the farms, and the present situation seems to offer the best opportunity to make progress along these lines than we have had in many years.

"In this connection," the director resumed, "we cannot this year afford to overlook adequate farm gardens to supply food during the summer and fall, and to make available for canning and preserving adequate supplies for the winter. A prosperous, permanent agriculture cannot be maintained in this State if we must continue to import millions of dollars worth of farm products consumed by the people in the State."

Electrified Trains Now Haul Freight

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—Motormen mounted the driver's seats of electric locomotives today for the first run of electrically-propelled freight trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad's east and west lines.

Steam engines were abandoned as the railroad completed electrification of freight lines between New York and Philadelphia districts and between Harrisburg and Perryville, Md.

The newly-electrified rails will join at Perryville with those previously electrified to Baltimore and Washington. Work of converting the routes to electric power was begun early in 1937.

Electric passenger service was started Jan. 15 on the railroad's main line from Paoli, Pa., to Harrisburg.

Governor 'for a Day' Is Lot of Mrs. Reeves

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 15 (AP)—Mrs. Belle Reeves, Secretary of State, became Washington's first woman Governor today when Gov. Clarence Martin left for Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Gov. Victor A. Meyers was out of the State also.

Ulster Linen From Flax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Northern Ireland's display at the Empire Exhibition in the Shipping, Travel, and Touring Pavilion, is to show Ulster's charms. Linen, from the spinning wheel to bleaching process, is to be illustrated, and underfoot is to be a carpet covering 2,000 square feet, made specially for the exhibition.

Dr. Frank Sounds National Call For Union of Political Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Calling for a national collaboration of political forces regardless of partisan issues, Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Program Committee of the Republican National Party, told the Bond Club of New York today that if self-government in America were not to fail it was essential to restore confidence among the people.

"There is no adequate economic justification for the present crisis," he declared. "It has an origin outside economics, and originates in grave national concern over the future of the country."

The "liberalism" of the new liberalism has "gone authoritarian, perhaps without realizing it," Dr. Frank said, adding that nothing but phrases of the progressive movement remain in the new liberalism of 1938.

"The ghost of social collapse is at the cabinet windows of government and the council halls of industry," he continued. "This is no time to play politics, to maneuver for political advantage.

"Less than at any time in history can we afford demagoguery—whether racial or reactionary. The challenge to political and economic reconstruction is difficult as the construction problem faced by the founders of our country."

Dr. Frank reported nation-wide skepticism over the "new liberalism," but he denied that this was based upon partisanship or reaction. Closing his address on an optimistic note, Dr. Frank held Americans were "unlikely to follow the authoritarian trend evidenced by the New Deal," and would seek their political salvation through "keeping their heads cool and their feet on the ground."

Nevertheless, he added, the relationship of the individual to the state was the key question of our generation.

"We must," he said, "decide whether we are to have a Government afraid of the people or a people afraid of the Government."

Northlands Aid War Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Approximately 1,500,000 Spanish refugees are being cared for by welfare societies, according to John Reich, secretary of the Committee on Spain of the American Friends Service Committee, who is here after a conference in London and Paris with welfare workers in both the Loyalist and Insurgent territory on the Peninsula. About 500,000 of these refugees are children between the ages of infancy and 15 years, Mr. Reich, who arrived yesterday on the Ile de France of the French Line, explained.

About half of 4,000 Spanish children sent to England have been repatriated by Mr. Reich's estimate; and between 40,000 and 60,000 children sent to France, many have been returned home because the French Government was not in a financial position to take care of them. There is, however, a great movement back and forth across the border, he added.

Other thousands have been sent to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden. Mr. Reich declared that the Spanish refugee situation was "hopelessly mixed up." His report was characterized by persons who were familiar with it as the most complete survey of the welfare problem presented by the Spanish war.

"I will sum up my findings in my report to the committee," Mr. Reich said, "to the effect that the work we are doing on both sides is doubly essential, since one side is apparently winning, with the result that partisan committees will be squeezed out.

"The great refugee problem has been on the Loyalist side so far. But as General Franco takes more Loyalist territory, he will, at the same time, take over the problem of refugees, and the whole refugee picture will then shift to his territory."

Of All Things . . !

Oratorical Traffic Lights

NEW YORK (AP)—Stop and go lights for the voices of public speakers were demonstrated to the New York Electrical Society.

The lights, which tell the speaker whether his voice is too low, or is just filling the auditorium, or whether it is unpleasantly loud, were shown by S. K. Wolf, of New York City.

If the speaker's voice is down to a mumble, the bulb shows blue. When the last row in the balcony can hear him clearly, the bulb glows green.

And if his voice rises too high, the color changes to red.

First Train Ride at 18

ALAMOSA, Colo. (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Lila Marion Elliott, a Colorado ranch girl, rode on a railroad train for the first time recently.

"This is the biggest thrill of my life and I think I'm the luckiest girl in the world," Lila Marion exclaimed as she boarded a train for Washington, D. C.

A senior at the small Mosca, Colo., High School, she won recognition as Colorado's outstanding high school girl and the D. A. R.'s award of a "good citizenship" pilgrimage to the nation's capital.

A Fence for Times Square

NEW YORK (AP)—A four-foot picket fence is being erected for three blocks right down the middle of the busiest public place in the world—Times Square.

Police Commissioner Valentine said the fence was intended to keep pedestrians from crossing the square between streets. The fence will separate Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which cross in Times Square.

An 18-inch-wide coping, built for the same purpose, and huge signs saying "cross only at intersections" failed to deter jaywalkers.

Surprise Film Ending

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—It was a 1917 newsreel, flickering and mottled with age.

The camera focused on an army training camp in South Carolina.

Across the screen walked a man in uniform.

"That's Dad," said Actor James Stewart.

As one of the cast of "Shopworn Angel," Mr. Stewart had been asked to see the newsreel so he'd be acquainted with the period.

Today he purchased the newsreel to give to his father, Capt. Alexander Stewart, a hardware merchant in Indiana, Pa.

Fingerprints Here

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Puerto Rican notary publics are flocking to a course in fingerprinting given by police experts here to enable them to comply with a new Island law.

Henceforth persons who cannot write must affix their fingerprints to notarial documents instead of the traditional "X." Each notary completing the course is given a standard fingerprinting set supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Want to Buy a Tree?

NEW YORK (AP)—New Yorkers now can buy a tree (if they like trees) and forget all about it (if they want to), assured it will have perpetual loving care.

The Park Department, willing but unable financially to care for trees in front of homes, announced that for $30 to $45, it would survey the proposed location, and then procure, plant, fertilize and care for the correct type of tree.

A Canny Cat

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP) — Donald Stack's Maltese cat, Happy, does better than tote home the bacon—he brings cash.

It took the combined efforts of Donald and his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Stack, to get possession of a crisp $1 bill which the cat brought back from a hunting trip yesterday. They are looking for the owner.

Publishers End Guild Negotiations

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP)—Publishers of five newspapers abruptly ended negotiations proper last night with the North California Newspaper Guild for a 1938 contract.

Negotiations had discussed points still at issue for several hours when the publishers asked for a caucus.

When the Guild negotiators filed back into the room, E. F. Bitler, manager of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Publishers' Association, said tersely:

"You have our final stand on the questions of the 'Guild Shop,' preferential hiring, and wages for the afternoon editorial department."

After several moments of silence, Sam Kagel, adviser to the Guild, inquired whether the publishers wished the meeting to be the final one.

"We feel that no further results would come from another meeting," Mr. Bitler responded.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

New Spring Clothes for Gay Spring Chickens

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Frocks, Coats, and Play Clothes That Spell Youthful Style

Children's Things This Season More Charming Than Ever, With Attention to Fabric, Line, and Detail

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Outdoor play in a burgeoning world, for toddlers and, for their seniors, the last lap of the school year! These are the imminent events which mothers have in thought at this moment as they study the magazines and explore the children's departments in the stores.

But warm weather comes to most climates with fickle feet and often turns back several times to retrace its steps before settling down in our midst; so, first of all, coats must be provided.

Nothing is smarter in town or for special-occasion country wear than reefers, single- or double-breasted, for any age from two years on—and they are suitable, too, for little boys. In the small sizes the skirts are circular and gored, but in the larger ones they are often cut rather straight and may have inverted pleats. Interest is supplied by stitching, seaming, trick pockets, buttons of metal, wood or plastics, and oddly-shaped lapels. The collarless neckline, however, is featured in all sizes, from the tiniest, and is softened by scarfs. Tweeds, flannel, shetland, cheviot, wool twill and wool repshire are all popular materials, and navy, postman's-blue, gray, raspberry, rose and sandringham give every girl a chance to look her prettiest.

Matched Skirts

Skirts matched to such coats are an excellent feature of the spring styles. Some of them have suspenders, some are built-up and more have stitched-on belts. They are worn with blouses of more or less elaboration according to the circumstances or informally with sweaters.

For girls twelve years old and older, three-piece suits are almost indispensable. The topper may be full length or finger-tip, fitted or boxy. Capes are also featured instead of toppers, and are usually about wrist-length. Two piece suits are fashioned very much like mother's.

A supply of sweaters will prove itself practical, either for use as blouses or as outside coats. In the later version they are, by all odds, the most comfortable garment for play, and are suitable worn over one-piece dresses or over either separate skirts or shorts buttoned onto a shirt. A bolero may be superimposed.

For tiny tots frocks may begin to flare widely at the armholes, eschewing a waistline. Shallow yokes extending outward at the shoulders in wing-like caps, balance the fullness. The dirndl silhouette, however, asserts itself even at the kindergarten age, and the plain bodice with cap sleeves, a square neck and a natural waistline, onto which the skirt is gathered, continues the dominant design for all young ages, although it is sometimes modified.

The Dirndl or Its Relatives

Frocks that match play suits—shorts with bibs and back-straps—make quick transformation possible and tend to confine to legitimate play areas, such as beaches and yards, this informal basic costume.

Lady Pepperell cottons, Ameritex prints, spun-rayon-and-flax, ginghams, peasant designs in novelty cottons, printed calcutta are all excellent for rough-and-tumble dresses because they are strong, and also for school and round-the-clock events because they are handsomely designed and finished. Sanforized-shrinkage and color-fastness are very important.

With Popular Names

Many lines of merchandise are named by their manufacturers for fictitious characters, for famous children and for cartoons and moving pictures, and youngsters take pleasure in acquiring items from these series. At present, of course, Snow White is the popular heroine and, particularly in accessories which are now important even in fashions for children—the genial characters of this phantasy are playing important roles.

The dresses in which Snow White had her adventures also lend themselves well to one of the newest styles for party and graduation frocks, for these wear ankle-length skirts gathered onto bodices that are either of the dirndl type or brought into points over the skirt at the front and back.

Recall the Nineties

Other party dresses recall the nineties, being elaborated with tiny ruffles, shirred lace, fine tucks, smocking and narrow ribbons run through beadings.

Floral striped dimities, shadow-patterned organdies, dotted swiss in white and pastels, taffetas, crepe, linen-lawn and chiffon are all used for formal frocks for big and little party-goers.

Poke bonnets are charming; off-face shapes suit most young faces; Breton sailors with long streamers are juvenile, and berets with chin straps have charm on certain faces.

Milan, leghorn and many fancy straws are holding their heads high. Flowers bloom, too, on children's hats, though not as luxuriantly as on those worn by mothers.

Fashion Worth News

Upper Left—Every Line in This Little "Jack Tar" Suit Is Cut for Comfort. Every Quality of the Fabric Is Planned for Long Wear and Satisfaction. Upper Right—Smocking Trims the Waist of These Quaint Full-Skirted Frocks Made of Everfast Cotton. Tiny Full Sleeves Give a Smart, Broad-Shouldered Look, and Small Buttons March Squarely Up the Back. Comfortable Dresses for Big and Little Sister Both.

E. H. Blum; Courtesy of Saks-Fifth Avenue

The Three-Piece Ensemble Is Popular With Younger Members of the Family, Too. This Model Is of Men's-Wear Flannel in Navy or Brown, Worn With Felt Roller

Gábor Eder. Courtesy of Du Pont Style New Service and Wanamaker's

Frock of Spun Rayon With Straight Full Skirt, and Narrow Ruffling of Matching Material on Sleeves and Square Neck. In White on Soft Pink Ground; Also Available in Other Pastel Shades

Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.

Cool and Dainty—White Dotted Swiss With Lace Insertions and Trim on Collar and Front Panel

More Once-a-Week Meal Planning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor of the Women's Page:

The article on your page of Feb. 23, entitled "Once-a-Week Meal Planning," recalls to my mind that I did exactly the same thing in the first years of my married life when I went to business and kept house, too.

Also, in later years, when I had the care of three children, besides the entire care of my home without help, I endeavored to carry out the same efficiency by planning my menu for the following week on each Friday and putting in my supply of staples for the entire week on Saturday. My week then was divided into one wash day, one ironing day, two cleaning days and two cooking days.

On my cooking days I prepared my vegetables and cooked them, being careful not to overcook them, and then left them in the water in which they were cooked and placed them in the refrigerator. When I wanted some for a meal I simply took out what I wanted and reheated it in a little of the water, drained it and added my butter or cream sauce as the case might be. Desserts and stewed fruits, too, were prepared days ahead, and kept in mason jars in the refrigerator. And, if a cake was to be the dessert, by keeping it well covered with waxed paper or in a tin, it would keep for days. Meats of the stew and pot roast varieties reheat very well without impairing the flavor.

At the present time, although I have help, the habit still persists. I continue to plan my meals for the entire week, but now I have three cooking days to allow myself the privilege of dressing up my dinners with the foods that take time to prepare. However, I also enjoy the freedom of the alternate days when I engage in other pursuits and know that my dinner can be out of the refrigerator and on the table in 30 minutes. (Mrs.) E. W.

To Reheat Roast Chicken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To reheat turkey or chicken that has been roasted, I take the entire fowl and wrap firmly into a piece of parchment paper that has been soaked in water and drained. Then I place it in a large kettle of water, on the bottom of which has been placed a small wire rack to keep the package off of the bottom. I put 2 cups of water into the kettle, place it over a slow fire, and let steam about 2 or 3 hours. The cover must be on tight, and if the water evaporates, I add more. The meat and dressing are just as juicy and tasty as though it had just been taken out of the oven. Sometimes I place it in the hot oven for a few moments, after removing from the paper. I have used one piece of paper for a dozen different rewarmings.

(Mrs.) E. M.

Spring Flight

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This little house is far too small, too huddled
With tousled heads and loving, to restrain
And hold the surge of leaping breath, the striding
Of bold young footsteps over hill and plain.
Let us be rid of rooms, cast off the tether
That keeps us here, and sally forth together!

One long, swift flight beyond the months of silence
With days of white-flaked snow and silver frost,
Into the amber meadows deep in sunlight,
Reckless with laughter, counting not the cost
Of this rich spending: we will pluck together
All the warm sweetness of this April weather.

Four walls and heavy rafters, curtained windows,
Bind all too closely, when the Spring is here.
The forest stream refreshes with its music,
The grass is fragrant and the sky is clear.
When Autumn flaunts her bright Tyrolean feather,
This little house will harbor us together!

Marguerite Janvrin Adams

Two Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Editor:

I always read the recipes on the Women's Page and have found all I have tried to be very good. Today I am enclosing two recipes which I think are real tasty. I hope someone, perhaps a June bride, will find them very good, and easy and simple to make.

Graham Cracker Pie

Crush
4 graham crackers. Add
1 cup sugar
½ cup broken pecan meats
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 egg yolks well beaten
1 teaspoon baking powder. Mix well and fold in
3 egg whites stiffly beaten. Pour in well oiled pie tin and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes or until set. Serve with Whipped Cream. Serves 6 persons.

Spanish Green Beans

Brown
1 large onion in
2 tablespoons bacon fat. Add
2 pounds green beans cut small. Cook until dry and add
2 cups cooked tomatoes
1 green sweet pepper chopped
½ cup tomato catsup
Salt to taste and cook until tender. Serves 8 to 10 persons.

(Mrs.) F. R.

GARDENING

Gladiolus Yearbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The yearbook of the New England Gladiolus Society for 1938 outdoes all previous editions of this publication in an important respect. "The Gladiolus" (International Edition. The New England Gladiolus Society, Inc., Boston, Mass. $1).

It takes the admirer of this garden favorite on an excursion which extends around the whole earth. Fron. the accounts of the cultivation of gladiolus in many lands, one learns how universal is the love for the beautiful in nature as manifested in flower culture.

That this American favorite is becoming so internationally known and so universally admired is a source of rejoicing to its growing army of admirers. From Australia, South Africa, Canada; from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hawaii, the Philippines; from Scotland, Tasmania, and many other countries come enthusiastic stories of gladiolus culture, told in instructive and pleasing style.

The volume also contains chapters dealing expertly with cultivation of the flower, its diseases and their remedies, care of the bulbs, and other topics of interest and practical value to those who make either a hobby or a business of this form of horticulture.

An introduction gives something of the history of gladiolus culture, its extent, and incidents from the author's personal experience in excursions to far countries. An excellent poem opens the book with a note of fine sentiment. An attractive feature is found in the many illustrations made from photographs of specimens of choice varieties.

A. F. G.

The Child's Own Garden

It is natural for children to respond to the beauty of growing things, and a garden should not be made a place of restriction of "don't touch" and "stay out!" No little child, of course, will appreciate the rare varieties or perfect specimens, for he must begin to find in the garden those simple delights which he can share.

It is good to choose, first, something that comes as early as possible in the spring—snowdrops and crocuses and a forsythia bush. Even a very small child will sense the thrill of these first signs of the new season. Watch with him while the first shoots begin to show and share his eagerness and pleasure in their unfolding.

Something that blooms luxuriantly and that needs continuous cutting is another good choice. Then the child may exercise with approval his natural need for gathering flowers. Plants that are hardy will not suffer if the child's first attempts are clumsy.

Marigolds and nasturtiums are especially suitable for a child to practice on because the flowers are large and bright colored and bloom over a long period of time—particularly the marigolds. Pansies may be included, although it may be necessary to get partially grown plants from the growers, and plant them out. However, this will be well worth while because it will give the child's plot a growing effect right from the start. Pansies can be had in several brilliant colors, and the "face" pattern the flower presents, intrigues the fancy of even only casually observing children. Snapdragons are useful because of the trick performance characteristic of the bloom, like the opening jaws of some beast, when you compress the sides.

If flowering plants are set out early, the child's garden will have flowers for cutting over a long season, for flowers from seed will follow in time to pick up their turn in the succession of bloom.

(A Friday Column)

I LIVE IN THE HOUSE THAT RITZ CLEANS
There's one best way to do dozens of cleaning jobs—use RITZ House Cloths! Get a set for the uses listed below, and others—and you'll spread that "Guests expected" look everywhere with less effort. Millions of homes have risen from "Rags to RITZ'S" and the sanitation and sparkle show it! RITZ Cloths launder and last—Floor. Dust. Polish. Dish. Paint. Silver. Window. etc. Dainty Pot Holders. Say RITZ at Housewares and Dept. Stores. Booklet mailed.
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New "HOWS" IN HOUSECLEANING

WALLS
HERE'S HOW to clean tile and painted walls. Sprinkle a little Old Dutch on a damp cloth and rub lightly. Rinse and wipe dry.
WINDOWS
HERE'S HOW to "dry-clean" windows inside and out without roughening hands. Sprinkle Old Dutch on a thin, soft cloth, fold over and rub on the panes.
FLOORS
HERE'S HOW to give painted or linoleum floors that "thoroughly cleaned" look without hands-and-knees scrubbing. Use Old Dutch and a damp mop.
WOODWORK
HERE'S HOW to clean painted woodwork, painted furniture, all painted surfaces. Use a soft damp cloth and Old Dutch. Rub lightly with overlapping strokes.

P.S. To save time and steps, always keep a can of Old Dutch in kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and garage. Because Old Dutch is made with safe Seismotite, it is especially desirable for porcelain and enamel. Economical too, for a little goes so far.
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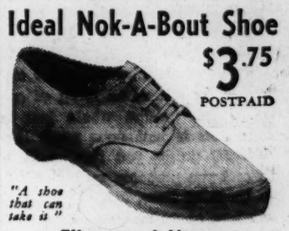
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The Home Forum

"A Small Georgian House"

ONE of the most delightful distractions is buying houses—in one's fancy—and especially country houses, or, if you better like it, houses in the country. When the insensate, clattering roar of railways, automobiles, electric cars, radio, and statesmen has become a great howl of futility, and you wonder with Abraham Cowley "how princes can endure to have two or three hundred men stand gazing upon them whilst they are at dinner, and taking notice of every bit they eat," then it is that you go to some quiet spot and read about the small Georgian house which is for sale. And where does one find this house? Where, but on the last sheet of a great London newspaper which gives you some description and, better still, a picture of the house? I leave out of account all advertisements that have no pictures; they mean well, but they are not for the artist in such matters, nor for the contemplative.

* * *

YOU SEE THE house. It is not large; it has a modest number of rooms and perhaps three or four acres of land; of course there is a walled garden where you can potter about. This is best done when the gardener is absent, unless you happen to be an expert and you probably aren't. Many gardeners lead beautiful lives; but all of them have rigid prejudices about making things grow, a utilitarian view no doubt, but intelligible. You gaze at the picture and perceive that the house has a brick wall in front of it, in other words, that it is pretty near the road. Accustomed to a gasolene drenched society, you wonder why the house was built in that way. Remember, this is a Georgian house and, when it was built, there was less passing and less noise. You could sit in the library, on the first floor in front, and read Adam Smith with the windows open and only hear once in a while the clink of hoofs or the rumble of the local grandee's carriage bearing him into the county town to see his attorney. Of course, the term "Georgian" is pretty wide and you might be living in the days of any of the four Georges. As you got to the Regency, things became somewhat noisier and stocks attained a height and a white magnificence beyond the understanding of the twentieth century. You might even see a major of dragoons, on leave from the Peninsula, in a uniform with countless buttons and with a heavy sabre thumping against his charger's side. But no matter; if you like this period, go on picturing it, for yours is the real property of fancy. On the whole, however, I prefer to choose houses of about Burke's period, or a little earlier; and besides, as you are going to buy the freehold or take a long lease and intend to enjoy the house and have a thoroughly good time in it, you will do well to be on the inconspicuous side.

* * *

THE ADVANTAGE OF looking at these advertisements is that you have such a large choice. You can decide on a house with a good deal of paneling and good fireplaces, or you can be indifferent to these and have more eye to the trees about it. You can buy a house with a powder closet, or one with odd chimneys; you can find a house where there is no view at all, or one that commands several counties and, as for the price, a few hundred guineas one way or another are of no importance when we control such a mint of dreams. Of course, tastes differ. One of our confraternity must have a house near a river or at very least a brook. When he is reminded that these can prove somewhat chilly in winter, he simply implies that the anti-river school have no sense of aesthetic values. Another will always choose a house in gravelly soil and miles from anything larger than a puddle. Still another holds drains lightly and is more interested in furniture. There is room for all, because there are a good many, but not too many small Georgian houses in these fascinating advertisements.

* * *

IT IS ONLY fair to the sympathetic reader that I confess to a hankering after houses besides the small Georgian. There is a type of timbered sixteenth-century house which has a certain bland attraction, for, so to speak, it is plausible. It has a large living-room with large beams and a number of mullioned windows and a massive kitchen with a flagged walk up to its door. Not very much is said of central heating in this advertisement and the house is near the ground, but you can't have everything; for, if you do, you have nothing. But the real, intrinsic, Simon-pure value of this timbered sixteenth-century house is the possibility of what you can do to it in imagination. Tighten the casements, put electric heaters in the bedrooms—but soft, is there any electricity station for miles about?—have a lot of books and thick socks, and who says we shall not have pleasure of that timbered sixteenth-century house? Can you think of anything more agreeable than sitting after your dinner (a simple, but hearty dinner) in the room with the large beams and reading some absorbing monograph on foreign exchange? You could, of course, go in for William Morrisy literature, but foreign exchange is a more practical subject.

* * *

CASTLES HAVE NEVER attracted me, although every now and then I fancy you can find one advertised. But you must have a castellated mind to enjoy owning a castle, or at least so it seems to me. If you buy a castle, you must wear more or less chain mail and move your diction back about four centuries and a half, and read only the shorter and simpler words, and ride a horse unbelievably heavy in the hocks. I think, if I were one of the great magnates of the cinema, I should buy one of these castles, preferably in the north of England, install a large corps of trusty extras, have them all carry a glaive or at least for social purposes a quarterstaff, and be as medieval and unwashed as heart might wish. But a castle, as such, is a great responsibility. If you don't go in for costume, then you must cultivate the castle manner, for it is quite different to that of the small Georgian house. You must acquire, like the long-nosed Siddons, a certain grandeur that seems to say that, whatever be the drafts, only a caitiff will confess them.

* * *

NO, THE SMALL Georgian house is the best. It is polite, it is redolent of the matter-of-fact eighteenth century, it has been lived in by people who were a generation very near to your grandparents. It has a gentle lawn and a bench under the big tree and, when the fire is lighted in that paneled room on the first floor, when you open your book and give thanks, even the motorists raging outside appear in a better light; for some day, when the police and their better instincts will have made them reflect, perhaps even they will go searching the advertisements and playing like grown-up children at choosing houses and living in them. One must be fair to all; but I hope that, if they choose the small Georgian house, they will not install too large a radio. And now, this paper closes and we can all go back to the big noise.

J. H. S.

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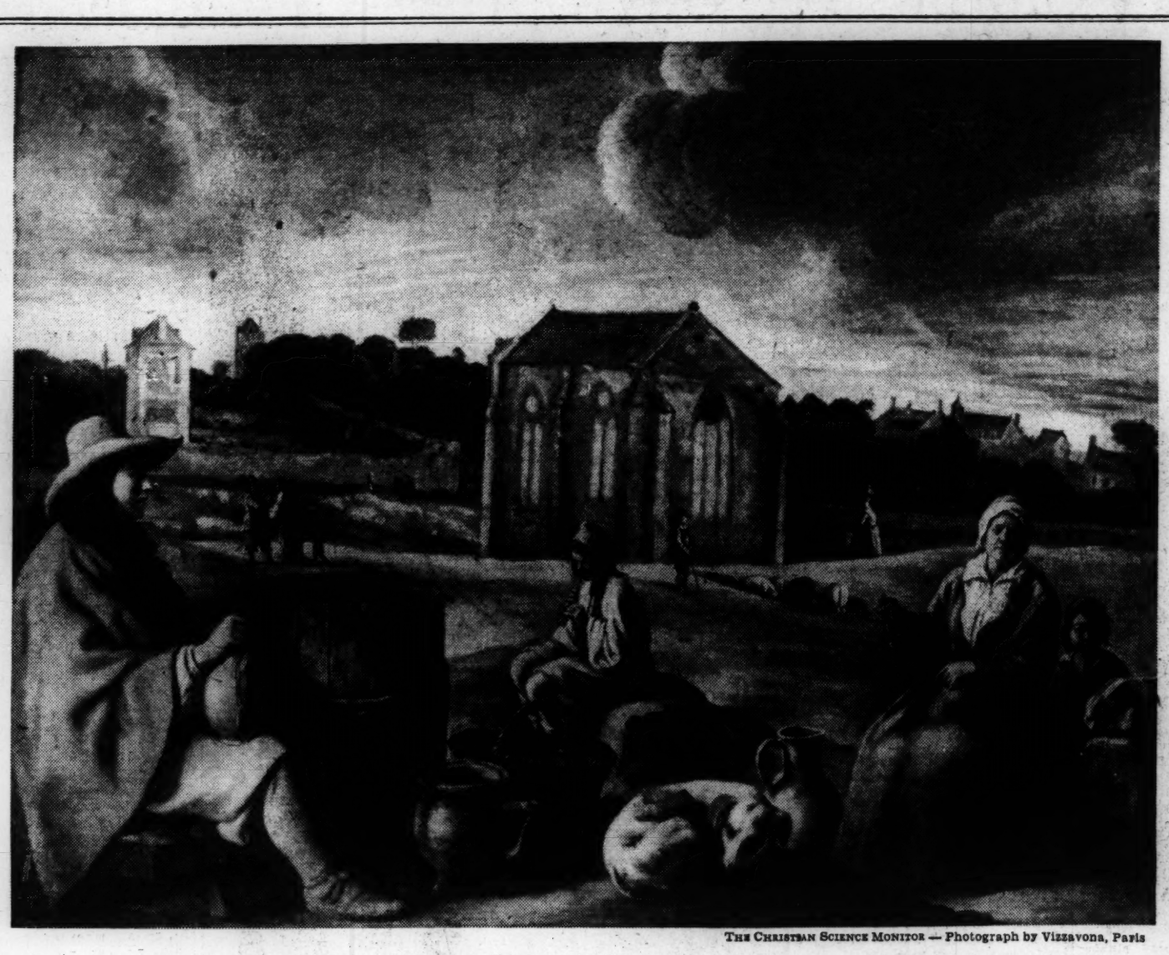

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Vizzavona, Paris

PEASANTS: *An Oil Painting by Louis Le Nain, in the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Conn.*

THE three brothers Le Nain were born at Laon, a little town about one hundred miles northeast of Paris. Practically nothing is known of their youth, at what age they became interested in art or of their instruction in art. It is probable that they had some lessons in painting before coming to Paris, and there are many conjectures as to who could have been their teacher. But they have been connected with no French School; and it is, therefore, believed that a foreign artist must have spent some time at Laon and given them lessons, probably a Belgian, perhaps even Frans Hals.

It was not until the nineteenth century that curiosity about the lives of these three painters was aroused, and it was then too late to find out much about them. The little that is known has come from one of their grand-nephews who wrote a history of Laon. All three artists were settled in Paris in 1630, working in collaboration in the same studio, and thus continuing the tradition of the collective associations of the Middle Ages. In 1648 the three were admitted as members of the French Academy.

Their pictures show a remarkable power for rendering facial expressions with smooth flesh tints and warm tones. There is a charming sincerity in their paintings of the humble life of the ordinary people. The Le Nain brothers have been called the first realists of modern painting.

Although this picture, in the Wadsworth Athenaeum of Hartford, Connecticut, is attributed to Louis Le Nain, whose special interest was in scenes of peasant life, there is no way of determining definitely that the Le Nain pictures were the work of one or other of the painters, or whether all three brothers worked on the one canvas. Matthew painted the historical subjects for churches, probably with some help from his brother Louis. To Louis and Antoine, in collaboration, are attributed the charming and interesting paintings of the life of the people: village pastimes, interiors of inns, peasants in the fields. Some consider Louis the greatest of the three; others prefer Matthew. Certain it is that the brothers wished it to be thought that each picture was painted in collaboration by all three, as, with one exception, none were signed.

The color schemes used by the Le Nain brothers were soft browns, grays and greens, brightened by touches here and there of warm reds. In "Peasants," the peasant woman to the right appears also in "The Blessing," a picture now in the National Gallery, London, which is attributed to Louis Le Nain.

Spring Comes Riding

SPRING is a young man riding.
There is the sound of the wind
In his great cloak blowing.
Into each village he comes
Splendid and singing.
The feather in his hat is green
With the green of the first grass,
And his hands are brown
Like the boughs of a tree waking.
The birds follow his laughter.
His great cloak blowing
Is like a cloud of petals glowing
In the light of April's moon!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Bouillabaisse" at Marseilles

"WHEN you get to Marseilles, don't miss the *bouillabaisse*!"

Such was the admonition of a French cousin and it rang persistently in our ears, as we walked up one and down another of Marseilles' streets.

Marseilles. Supposedly one of the world's least reputable ports. But we neglected to bear this in mind when, after dark, we started out for the water front in quest of *bouillabaisse*, having been told that the best *bouillabaisse* (fish soup) was served in the little water-front restaurants.

We got it, but we could not eat it. Disappointed and hungry (although our appetites had been somewhat curtailed), we wandered back through mazes of polyglot humanity to our hotel where we dejectedly told the *concierge* our plight. He wasn't in the slightest degree sympathetic, or solicitous for our appetites. Too horrified was he that two lone women had ventured out after dark into what was practically the underworld of Marseilles.

"*Mesdames!*" he gestured, awe-struck and exasperated. "Don't you know that this is Marseilles? And that, after all, Marseilles is—Marseilles!"

But we were willing to give *bouillabaisse* and Marseilles another chance.

"Where," we asked, "can we get good *bouillabaisse*? Or isn't there good *bouillabaisse*?"

His French hands came into play, as he sought to reason with us patiently.

"*Mesdames.* There is good and bad in everything in this world. No? Good places—bad places. Good books—bad books. Good *bouillabaisse*—bad *bouillabaisse*. Is it not so?"

We nodded. It was so.

His expressive eyebrows searched high on his forehead. "You want *la bouillabaisse* that will make the mouth to water? *Bouillabaisse* that is the clear tomato broth—" he hesitated, only to emphasize how right he was.

"With the beautiful blending of shrimp, mussel, and scallop—?" He smacked his lips. We nodded vigorously.

"With its faint persuasive flavor of onions, parsley, and seasoning—?"

"Where," we demanded, "can we get such *bouillabaisse*?"

His mobile eyebrows began another flight up his forehead. "Where, *mesdames*," he demanded amazedly, "but here at my hotel?"

J. P.

The Fabulous Isles of Spice

BUT isles as fabulous as any man can fancy lie around the corners of the continents, and of these one of the most secret is Ternate, for this small pebble of a land is hidden where one most successfully hides a pebble—amidst a thousand others' on the beach. Native land of the nutmeg tree, it was one of the Isles of Spice that, discovered by medieval Arab merchant mariners, was kept a monopolistic secret by the wily heathen. Tumeric and cardamom, ginger and camphor, sandalwood and pepper, clove and nutmeg, these were the precious cargoes of the Arab's lateen-rigged cockle-shell that etched the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the China Seas and the East India waters with the thin crystal lines of its wake. Europeans call them spices of Araby. Yet in truth Arabia has not a spice of its own. Beyond, far, far beyond, in coral seas and amid the stagnant leeward isles southeast of Asia, these costly trifles grew.

It took centuries, and incredible adventures, for the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English to smell out each of the spice lands. A thousand . . . unbearable, unprofitable islands had to be attempted, explored at human cost, to find the one right dot upon the map where the sought-for product could be had. With time, pepper was traced to Penang, sandalwood to the isle of Timor, camphor to Formosa, cloves to Amboyna and nutmeg to Ternate. . . .

But of all the Isles of Spice, none is so mysterious even now as the enchanted circle of little Ternate.—From "Green Laurels," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Liberation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problems of mankind are very much the same today as they were in the time of Jesus, and they may be mastered by the same rules which Jesus taught his followers. Besides various physical difficulties, these problems include persecution, political machinations, limitations, poverty, greed, and strife. Christian Science teaches that liberation from such states and practices of the carnal mind is accomplished through spiritual thinking, or Christliness.

Jesus was persecuted by his own people. His mission was misunderstood, his rights were denied, and he was crucified and entombed. Jesus knew that his spiritual individuality was intact and eternal, and that he possessed the God-given ability to preserve his life. Had he not passed through an angry crowd unharmed when it was not yet time for his supreme triumph over error? He allowed his enemies to crucify his human body in order to prove to weary, oppressed humanity the spiritual fact of man's immortality. His resurrection and ascension furnish glorious proof that his teachings are demonstrable.

Let the dissatisfied worker, the poverty-stricken father, the burdened mother, the slave of false appetite meditate upon the truth that Jesus actually rose from the dead, broke the bands of limitation, and proved his ability to free himself from whatever trials material beliefs thrust upon him. What radiant hope this meditation will kindle, what faith it will engender, and what determination to follow his example it will inspire!

Mary Baker Eddy discovered the rules of scientific, spiritual healing, which Jesus taught, after, for centuries, they had fallen into disuse through material mindedness. Through her discovery of Christian Science she liberated herself from invalidism, and also from a verdict of death as a result of an accident, by understanding man's freedom as the idea of Mind, God. She writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224): "The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love." And she adds (p. 225), "Love is the liberator."

One may ask what Love has to do with freeing one from sin, disease, or limitation. Was it not Jesus' love for mankind, his immunity from resentment, hatred, and malice, which enabled him to entertain the angel that rolled the stone from his sepulcher? In Science and Health, "angels" are defined (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

No matter what distressing thought seems uppermost in human consciousness, there is always present the true idea, the liberating angel, to lead the one who entertains it to freedom. Let the individual who is confined to his bed with the belief that any dread disease is holding him there, turn his thought away from the lie of material sense and fill his thought with love for God and man—and watch love's liberating power!

Peter was imprisoned by Herod, who had been appointed king by the Roman Emperor. Herod was friendly to the Jews, and in order to please them began to persecute the church, slaying James, the brother of John, and throwing Peter into prison. The church, however, prayed unceasingly for Peter. On the night before Herod was to have brought him before the people, an angel appeared to Peter and roused him from sleep. The angel bade him rise up quickly, and, as he obeyed, the chains fell from his hands. Next he was told to gird himself, bind on his sandals, cast his garment about him, and follow. Knowing that God guided and protected him, Peter was able to pass by the first and second wards and come to the iron gate. This gate opened for him, and he found himself free.

Perhaps Peter had been in the synagogue when Jesus read the prophecy of Isaiah (Luke 4:18), "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised," and had understood its import.

May not the last gate open of itself for all those who arise from lassitude, are spiritually receptive and follow Love's guidance? "Because," as Paul says (Romans 8:21), "the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Libération

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES problèmes du genre humain sont aujourd'hui sensiblement pareils à ceux qui se présentaient du temps de Jésus; et l'on peut les résoudre en appliquant les règles que Jésus enseigna. Outre les divers maux physiques, on peut citer parmi ces problèmes la persécution, les menées politiques, les limitations, la pauvreté, l'avidité, les conflits. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que c'est par le penser spirituel, le caractère du Christ, qu'on se libère des conditions et des pratiques dues à l'entendement charnel.

Jésus fut persécuté par les gens de son pays. Ne comprenant pas sa mission, et sans respecter ses droits, ils le firent crucifier et son corps fut mis au tombeau. Jésus savait que son individualité spirituelle était intacte, éternelle; que Dieu le rendait capable de sauvegarder sa vie. Avant l'époque de son suprême triomphe sur l'erreur, n'avait-il point passé indemne au milieu d'une foule furieuse? S'il permit à ses adversaires de crucifier son corps humain, c'était pour prouver à l'humanité lasse et malheureuse un grand fait spirituel — l'immortalité de l'homme. Sa résurrection, son ascension prouvent d'une manière éclatante le caractère démontrable de ses enseignements.

Le travailleur mécontent, le père de famille besogneux, la mère soucieuse, l'esclave des faux appétits, devraient réfléchir à cette vérité: Jésus ressuscita d'entre les morts, rompit les entraves des limitations et prouva qu'il pouvait se libérer de toutes les épreuves que lui infligeaient les croyances matérielles. S'ils méditent ces choses, quelle radieuse espérance s'éveillera en eux, quelle foi deviendra leur, quelle résolution de suivre l'exemple du Maître!

Mary Baker Eddy découvrit les règles de la guérison scientifique et spirituelle enseignées par Jésus, règles que sous l'empire de la matérialité, on n'employait plus depuis des siècles. Lorsqu'elle découvrit la Science Chrétienne, elle comprit la liberté de l'homme en tant qu'idée de l'Entendement, de Dieu; ceci la libéra du valétudinarisme, et des suites d'un accident qu'on avait déclaré mortel. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle écrit, à la page 224: "La puissance de Dieu apporte la délivrance aux captifs. Aucune puissance ne peut résister à l'Amour divin." Puis elle ajoute (p. 225): "C'est l'Amour qui est le libérateur."

Tel demandera peut-être quel rapport il y a entre l'Amour et la libération de ceux qu'asservissent le péché, la maladie, les limitations. N'était-ce pas l'amour de Jésus pour le genre humain, son immunité contre le ressentiment, la haine, la malveillance, qui le mit à même d'accueillir l'ange par lequel fut roulée la pierre du sépulcre? Voici comment *Science et Santé* définit les "anges" (p. 581): "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites; l'inspiration de la bonté, de la pureté et de l'immortalité, neutralisant tout mal, toute sensualité et toute mortalité."

Quelle que soit la pensée pénible qui semble prédominer dans la conscience humaine, l'idée véritable est toujours présente: c'est l'ange libérateur conduisant à la liberté celui qui l'accueille. Un homme est-il retenu au lit par la croyance à quelque maladie redoutée? Qu'il se détourne du mensonge que présente le sens matériel; qu'il remplisse sa pensée d'amour envers Dieu et l'homme — qu'il observe alors le pouvoir libérateur de l'amour!

Pierre fut mis en prison sur l'ordre d'Hérode, que l'empereur romain avait nommé roi. Hérode était en bons termes avec les Juifs; pour leur être agréable, il persécuta l'église, tuant Jacques, frère de Jean, et faisant saisir Pierre. Or pour ce dernier, l'église ne cessait d'adresser à Dieu des prières. La nuit qui précéda le jour où Hérode devait le faire comparaître, Pierre eut la visite d'un ange qui le réveilla. L'ange lui dit de se lever promptement, et quand l'apôtre obéit, les chaînes tombèrent de ses mains. Alors il reçut l'ordre de mettre sa ceinture, ses sandales, son manteau, et de suivre l'ange. Sachant que Dieu était son guide, sa protection, Pierre passa sans encombre la première et la seconde gardes, pour arriver à la porte de fer. Celle-ci s'ouvrit d'elle-même, et l'apôtre se trouva libre.

Peut-être Pierre avait-il été parmi les auditeurs lorsque dans la synagogue, Jésus avait lu le passage prophétique où Ésaïe déclare (Luc 4:18, 19): "L'Esprit du Seigneur est avec moi; c'est pourquoi il m'a oint pour annoncer la bonne nouvelle aux pauvres. Il m'a envoyé pour publier la liberté aux captifs et le recouvrement de la vue aux aveugles, pour renvoyer libres ceux qui sont dans l'oppression;" dans ce cas, le disciple avait probablement saisi la portée de ces paroles.

La dernière porte ne s'ouvrira-t-elle pas d'elle-même pour tous ceux qui secouent leur lassitude, qui sont spirituellement réceptifs et suivent les directions de l'Amour? Car les créatures, dit Paul (Romains 8:21), "espèrent qu'elles seront aussi délivrées de la servitude de la corruption, pour être dans la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Preference

A LANTERN does not care
Who carries it,
Nor . . . where.

A star could never know
The depth of dark
Through which it shines
Below.

Why should my light
Give half its might?
Why do I care
With whom I share?
Or . . . where?

—MARY CUMMINGS EUDY, in "Quarried Crystals." (New York: Putnam.)

Ocean Fog

THE ocean too has winter-views serene,
When all you see through densest fog is seen;
When you can hear the fishers near at hand
Distinctly speak, yet see not where they stand;
Or sometimes them and not their boat discern,
Or half-concealed some figure at the stern;
The view's all bounded, and from side to side
Your utmost prospect but a few ells wide;
Boys who, on shore, to sea the pebble cast,
Will hear it strike against the viewless mast;
While the stern boatman growls his fierce disdain,
At whom he knows not, whom he threats in vain.

—GEORGE CRABBE, in "The Borough"

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Trade Comments Page 13 Financial News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1938

Courtesy Drive Started By Tobin at City Hall

In Boston Today

Mayor Would Promote Good Will

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today started a courtesy drive in the City Hall to place Boston one step closer to the pattern of efficient operation adhered to by all big businesses.

In a message to all department heads, the Mayor gave out a series of instructions intended to change the atmosphere of mellowed City Hall from a gruff, political tinge to one of polite attention to the affairs of the taxpayer and the interchange of relations between city employees.

Hereafter, the taxpayer will be greeted with a pleasant "Good morning, what can I do for you, sir?" instead of the wilting look and a grouff, "What do you want?" In other words, the Mayor perceives a distinct need for improving the relationships between government and those who really pay the bills. A "Thank you, sir," will accompany the taxpayer's presentation of his payments, in token of the share he plays in maintaining the city government.

"Even outside the City Hall," said the Mayor in a conference with department heads, "the City employee is an ambassador of good will." And, he added, "much of the dissatisfaction with government is the result of false impressions created by City employees outside the City Hall."

19 Indictments On Fraud Charges

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today returned 19 secret indictments against 15 men and four women. The indictments charge conspiracy to steal and defraud, and larceny in varying amounts from insurance companies.

The indictments were returned in connection with the drive for the prosecution of a fraudulent insurance claims "ring" which was called to the attention of the District Attorney by the Massachusetts Insurance Investigating Commission.

More than 50 cases have been reported to the District Attorney. The "ring" is alleged to have operated in Cambridge, where claims against insurance companies were made on stationery bearing the name of a Boston attorney on the letterhead.

Ships Rush to Aid Of Sinking Craft

A faint radio telephone message, fading into silence, picked up by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company Marine Station at Green Harbor, Mass., this morning, sent four coast vessels, a Canadian liner and several smaller craft hurrying to a point 30 miles off the Nova Scotia coast, where a Boston trawler was believed to be sinking.

The message came from the General Sea Foods Corporation's Diesel dragged Exeter—which several years ago sank in Boston Harbor but was raised and put into service again. "We are in urgent need of assistance. Sinking rapidly. Please notify Coast Guard" was all that the Green Harbor operators could catch before the whispers sank into quietness.

Nearest to the scene was the Boston trawler Thomas Whalen, which advised McKay Radio that it was within 10 miles of the distressed vessel. Twenty-five miles further away was the Canadian National Steamship's West Indian liner Lady Rodney, on its way from Halifax to Boston. Also nearby was the Hekla—another of the few

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Officials Praise U. S. Credit Plan

Although not given lately to praising plans of the Washington Administration, Massachusetts State Officials including Gov. Charles F. Hurley and State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley today found themselves in complete accord with President Roosevelt's latest proposals for extension of the nation's credit facilities to encourage recovery.

President Roosevelt may or may not have known that when he urged credit expansion to business as a fundamental step toward national recovery, he was allying himself with one of Governor Hurley's pet ideas, particularly as it relates to the President's charge to the Federal Reserve Board to "get out of the way of recovery and go to work." And even though Governor Hurley has not been an ardent supporter of recent Rooseveltian policies, he could not withhold his enthusiasm today for the President's scheme of credit expansion to business men.

"I am especially pleased," the Governor declared, "that Mr. Roosevelt has compelled the Federal Reserve Board to make credit more easily available to industry. I now believe with the President's support that the State has the power to do this. It is an optimistic step."

Tobin Inspects White Properties

Offering no explanation as to the purposes of the four other than to acquaint himself and the board of trustees with the real estate holdings, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin left the City Hall early today to make an all-day tour of the properties of the George Robert White Fund.

The city is now planning to contest a suit brought by William J. Driscoll seeking payment of $20,000 which Mr. Driscoll contends is due for work done in repairs by the Oodman Hill Construction Company. The repair work was investigated last summer by the Boston Finance Commission.

Accompanying the Mayor were the following members of the Board of Trustees: Damon E. Hall, President of the Boston Bar Association; Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council. Also in the party were former Representative Joseph F. O'Connell, recently named fund manager by the Mayor at a salary of $7,500 a year, and George L. Driscoll, clerk of the White Fund. City Auditor Charles J. Fox, the remaining member of the Board of Trustees, is on vacation in Bermuda.

The Mayor's party called first at 486 Boylston Street. This is one of the properties where the so-called "gift contracts" to the Codman Hill Company were scrutinized.

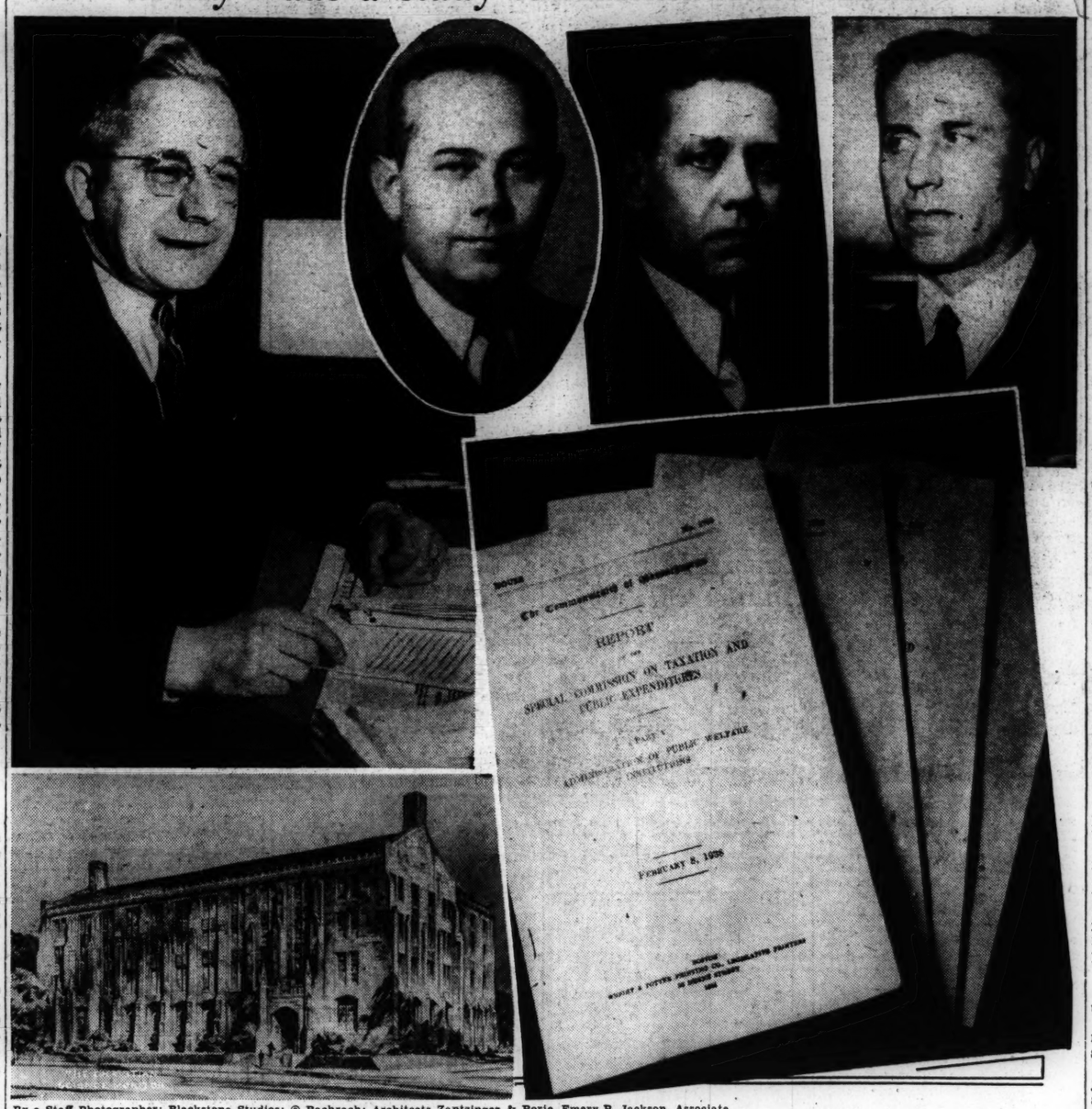
Summer Gives Spring a Shove

Beginning at 60 degrees at 7:30 this morning, the mercury rose to 73 degrees at 10 a. m. and 76 at 11, but needed seven more degrees to break the record for the day—82 degrees on April 15, 1896.

Overcast skies about noon seemed to dismiss the possibility of lining up two successive days when records would be broken. Yesterday the thermometer recorded 79 degrees, three degrees above the 47-year record.

The forecast is for cloudy and colder weather tonight and Saturday, probably with occasional rain, and the lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's.

They Made a Study of Massachusetts' Affairs



By a Staff Photographer; Blackstone Studios; © Bachrach; Architects Zantzinger & Borie, Emery B. Jackson, Associate

Research Group for Massachusetts Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures

Top, Left to Right—Gustave A. Moe, Field Representative for Public Administration Service. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and Member of the Special Tax and Expenditures Commission. Howard G. Fishback, Executive Secretary, Research Bureau of Newark, N. J., in Charge of the Research Staff for the Massachusetts Commission From July 1 to Oct. 30. Joseph R. Cotton, Republican Floor Leader in the House, and Chairman of the Special Commission. Lower Left—New $1,000,000 Public Service Administration Building on the Campus of the University of Chicago. Lower Right—Reports, Illustrating a Few of the 16 Reports Filed by the Commission

Last Report Filed By Tax Commission; Rest Is Up to State

16 Reports Submitted by Researchers Are Thorough in Scope

Provide Extensive Analysis of State

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is one of those stories that very seldom gets into print. Not that it is sensational. It isn't. It is simply a peek at some of the human "goings on" behind a story that has been important but which undoubtedly has looked a bit stuffy as it paraded across the front pages this past winter.

It is about the work of the men and women who have been giving the Bay State's Government such a combing over for the Special Legislative Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures—even the name sounds forbidding—for the last year. In all, some 16 reports have been filed, the last one today, complete with charts and graphs. In subject matter, these have run the gamut from such major things as proposing a 2 per cent sales tax on all retail purchases to such relatively minor things as whether or not to install two-way radios in the police prowl cars of the Metropolitan District Commission.

But we are not concerned with the reports as such. They have been admirable. Governmental experts are today hailing them as embodying the greatest opportunities for progress in Massachusetts since Calvin Coolidge consolidated all the state departments just after the World War.

Value Lies in Research

What makes these reports so valuable?

The answer to that is research. So, research, and researchers, are our story.

Now, it is obvious that researchers just can't walk into a State House and start to work without authority, or without finances. Such things come first. In fact, a glance at the history of governmental reform in the United States discloses a definite pattern that has developed in a majority of cases.

The woof of this pattern is public interest in and clamor for reform. The historic example of this was the breaking up of the Tweed Ring in New York more than half a century ago. Publication of auditor's figures in the New York Times, combined with publication of the famous cartoons of Thomas Nast in Harper's, aroused much public feeling. This resulted in a mass meeting being called in Cooper Union the evening of Sept. 4, 1871. Out of this meeting crystallized the reform movement that has waged more or less unrelenting battle for improved government in New York ever since.

Not the Whole Story

One of the first lessons the New Yorkers learned was that it isn't enough to oust machine politicians, a reform group must know what to do after it gains power. Ignorance of how to conduct a government may cause almost as much waste and inefficiency as capable, but dishonest, administrators.

These latter, however, are hardly interested in actually improving government. So complex a business as a modern city or state needs constant improvement along the best business practices. Such improvement, and the search for it, is governmental research. It is the warp of our reform fabric.

After successive failures to effect substantial reforms in New York, the late R. Fulton Cutting and other leaders in the reform movement set up the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. From this parent root has grown a sturdy plant of governmental study in the United States. It is now the usual thing when the woof public sentiment is laid for the warp of qualified governmental research to be called in to guarantee the reform energies flow into worthwhile patterns. That is what happened in Massachusetts.

The story of it is this:

When It Started

In 1932 when the pinch of mounting taxes really became noticeable, impetus was given those groups which had long been crying in the wilderness of inattention for tax reductions. Gradually the murmur of protest grew. In January of 1935 it reached a shout. By the following fall some 200 taxpayers groups had been formed under the banner of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. Norman MacDonald of Springfield was executive director and proved to be a dynamo of energy in pushing the Federation to the forefront. James M. Curley was Governor and the Pyrotechnics exploded all over the Commonwealth.

But the Massachusetts reformers soon found—like the New Yorkers before them — that thundering charges, denunciations and much talking were not enough. Facts and figures were needed, so was a definite plan for the future. Mr. MacDonald had been convinced from the first of the need for research on Beacon Hill.

It was natural, therefore, that he should urge the Legislature to name a special commission to serve during the period between sessions to get at the facts and figures. Such a commission was appointed, but the less said about it the better. It was given a $10,000 appropriation, held a few hearings and finally bogged down in a hopeless morass of debate over minor changes in the racing laws. Its constructive contributions were just about nil, but its failure and the reason for it brought home

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

Proposals for Economies Totaling $5,251,387 Up to Legislature

Battle Looked For On Several Items

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $65,000 overhauling of Massachusetts governmental machinery which annually requires $400,000,000 for running expenses was completed today with the filing of the sixteenth and final report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

Into 280 legislative laps the Commission has laid proposals for economies totaling $5,251,387, according to Commission estimates, although the year-long survey involved governmental units spending $55,000,000 of the $400,000,000 annual total. The next move is up to the Legislature whose approval is necessary to put the economies into effect.

Regardless of the units still untouched by the survey, the Commission has administered to Massachusetts government its most thorough overhauling since the Webster Commission in 1922 and the reorganization in 1919 of the State's more than 100 departments to 20 by the 1917 Constitutional Convention.

"It has been necessary," the Commission stated in its final report, "to limit the reports to only a partial coverage of the State's activities. The total expenditures of the State departments covered by the Commission's inquiry approximate $25,000,000 or about 27 per cent of the total State expenditures of $93,000,000. The Commission has estimated that approximately $2,250,000 of the total savings will accrue to the State agencies.

What Saving Represents

"This saving represents about 9 per cent of the expenditures of the State departments which have been investigated. . . . There still remains to be studied a number of additional phases of the Commonwealth's activities from which it is reasonable to anticipate extensive, additional economies and improvements. It is a fitting time to take a complete inventory. The public is entitled to know what the situation is. . . .

"The Commission feels that at some later time the all-important problem of municipal and county finance and government should be subjects for study. Furthermore, we consider it advisable to survey the problems relative to public education in the Commonwealth, including within such a study the cost of education in terms of value received."

The local government savings of $3,000,000 were recommended after study of functions costing approximately $30,000,000 annually.

The total actual economies included: public welfare administration, $2,500,000; public safety department, $102,000; revenue collection procedures, $200,000; building space, $208,887; administration of fiscal affairs, $1,525,000; Metropolitan District Commission, $637,000, and Metropolitan District Police, $77,500.

Regarding its recommendations, the Commission stated: "The responsibility for effecting the economies and improvements recommended now rests with the General Court, the executive and administrative heads of the State Government, the employees in the service of the Commonwealth, the officials of the cities and towns, and the electorate.

Parts of Cities and Towns

"The Commission does not minimize the important part which the city and town officials and the electorate can play in effecting the proposed economies and improvements. Approximately 75 per cent, or $300,000,000 of the total cost of state and local government is due to the expenditures of cities and towns and wholly within the control of such municipalities. It is therefore an obligation of these political subdivisions to assume a vital interest in the future costs of government because active public interest in governmental problems and expenditures will greatly hasten the development of an efficient government."

Although the Commission originally intended to file a report on the State Department of Public Works, at the last moment decided not to submit a report because of the "size and complexity of the problem and its inter-relationship with the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth and with the Federal Government."

Of the Commission's 16 voluminous reports, that proposing a 2 per cent sales tax to shoulder the $45,000,000 annual cost of relief and to relieve real estate of the burden caused the greatest controversy.

Took Considerable Courage

The very submission of this proposal constituted evidence that the Commission members were not bereft of political courage. The history of the sales tax drive in Massachusetts has been such as to warn politicians against advocating this revenue expedient. However, real estate was found to be providing $210,000,000 of the annual $400,000,000 governmental revenue total, and with cities and towns taking over property for non-payment of taxes, the Commission contended immediate relief was necessary, and that the sales tax was the only swift method of obtaining the needed revenue.

This report, containing the first comprehensive survey of Massachusetts' welfare problem, placed before Massachusetts residents the prediction that 10 per cent of the popula-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

Dye Firm Ordered To Bargain With Workers' Local

Another victory was added to the C. I. O.'s list of successful labor fights, when the National Labor Relations Board ruled against a cleansing and dyeing establishment yesterday.

The ruling was contained in the preliminary report of Trial Examiner Waldo C. Holden and ordered the North Shore Dye House, Inc., of Revere, and its affiliate, the Holland Cleansers & Dyers of New Hampshire, to bargain collectively with the Cleaners and Dyers Local 183 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a C. I. O. union.

The report further ordered the companies to stop interfering with the rights of employees to form their own labor organizations for purposes of collective bargaining.

Mr. Holden's rulings were made to Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the Board for New England, and have been sent on to Washington for final approval.

R. I. Democratic Leaders Plan Huge Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15—With the general impression growing that the Democratic Party will not be up to its past popularity at the next election, State leaders have turned loose the greatest number of workers in the history of the State in order to insure a banner registration. To have the largest number of voters ready for the battle, investigation has disclosed, they have started a drive to build up a war chest of $250,000.

Funds to finance registration and a canvass of the voting list, are coming in part, according to the workers themselves, out of their pay envelopes. Those receiving $20 or over must turn back 2 per cent of their wages, the workers say, while those in the higher pay bracket are required to pay a heavier tax.

These workers are said to be employed full time on State and city pay rolls, and few, if any, PWA or WPA workers are used for fear of a Federal Government angle, it is reported in Democratic circles.

Several Admit Tax

Several State workers, some from the Motor Vehicle Division and others from the Divisions of Highways and Bridges, which employ the largest number of political workers, admitted they were being taxed but requested their names be withheld or they would lose their jobs.

The procedure which some Democrats used to have the registration books filled before June 30, came to light recently when two Providence residents were arrested and fined $25 and costs for falsely registering from a North Providence home. The person who encouraged the Providence people to make untrue statements and who admittedly was a State worker was not prosecuted. Attorney General John P. Hartigan stated at the time that he did not know any statute under which he could be punished.

This decision on the part of the Attorney General is said to have played a major part in encouraging greater activity of the hundreds of workers on State and municipal pay rolls along these lines. This writer was approached and encouraged to register from an address not his own in order that the State worker might obtain the quota which has been set by his "bosses" for him. The State and city workers who are on the job, doing house-to-house work nights are quite frank in stating that unless they bring about a certain number of registrations, in most cases 20, their jobs will be in jeopardy.

Make Listing Easy

In order that the registration job might be speedily done and the Democratic State Central Committee know its approximate strength before the summer pre-caucus campaigns start, the boards of registration and canvassers in the Democratic cities and towns are providing opportunities in districts where the names might be recorded without visits to the city and Town Hall. Usually the district registration centers are not opened until the early part of June

The new regulation procedure, according to those who have been given the work, provides for a check of new residents in each voting district. A contact man visits the "new neighbor" and before he leaves should be in a position to know whether the newcomer is a Democrat, Republican, or Independent.

In addition to raising a large Democratic army of voters and filling a war chest, the State Central Committee also is making it known that it does not intend to go into the 1938 campaign without a newspaper.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Child Labor Bill Beaten 31 to 6 In Bay State Senate

Massachusetts ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment met its fourteenth annual defeat in the Senate yesterday when, by a roll call vote of 31 to 6, the ratifying act was killed.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the chief sponsor of this annual proposal, will undoubtedly employ the roll call results in the November election campaign. Furthermore, the Federation will use Gov. Charles F. Hurley's opposition to ratification as a chief weapon against his re-election. Labor leaders will seek a similar roll call in the House next week.

Opposition to the measure was supported mainly by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard; Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and many other educators, clergymen and civic leaders.

In contrast to the action on the child labor bill the Senate by a 24 to 3 vote adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to approve the flood control compacts which were passed and agreed upon last year by the New England States. The States are strongly opposed to a New Deal plan whereby the Federal Government would pay the entire cost of the project but which would also give it control of the water power developed from construction of the project.

The Senate passed to be engrossed Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill to authorize Boston to borrow $9,000,000 to erase uncollectible taxes and other items carried as assets from the cities books. But Senator Michael H. Selzo (D) of Worcester moved to reconsider and

Five Rhode Island Amendments Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15—Five proposed amendments to the Rhode Island Constitution were approved by the House this week and sent to the Senate. All were passed in the Legislature last year, and if they are passed again they will be placed on the ballots in November for a decision by the electorate. Approval at the polls will make them law.

Most important of the measures is the amendment supported by Gov. Robert E. Quinn which would grant a tax exemption of $3,000 to all homes in the State occupied by

Week in Rhode Island

the owners. Homes assessed at less than $3,000 would pay no tax and those assessed at more than $3,000 would be taxed only on the difference between $3,000 and the assessment figure.

Other proposed amendments would let the Governor veto specific items in the annual appropriation bill as approved by the Legislature, empower citizens to initiate proposed legislation, and provide for permanent registration of voters throughout the State.

Governor Quinn's budget, calling for expenditures of $17,252,412, was reported out this week by the Senate Finance Committee and placed on the docket for action next Tuesday. The budget already has been approved in the House. The budget will be taken up item by item in the Senate. Republicans, who have a majority in the Senate, have criticized the budget and insisted that up to $5,000,000 could be trimmed from it without eliminating any necessary governmental functions.

Also reported out for action Tuesday was the proposal to continue in force the three-cent State tax on gasoline. The Governor's program for new taxation, however, was not reported out. This program includes a recommendation for an income tax and higher taxes on corporations. It has aroused a State-wide storm of criticism and 24 of the 42 members of the Senate have declared they are opposed to it.

Governor Quinn admitted this week his tax program probably would fail. He said he hoped to make it an election issue in November when he is expected to run for re-election.

Rhode Island law requires that the Legislature approve taxes sufficient to put the budget in balance. If the budget, the largest in the history of the State, is approved, nearly $5,000,000 in additional taxes must be found. The tax on gasoline would provide about $1,200,000 of this amount.

Any changes the Senate makes in the budget bill will make it necessary to send the bill back to the House for concurrent approval. This budget is for the 1938-39 fiscal year and goes into effect July 1.

An attempt failed to bring out the measure now languishing in the Senate Special Legislation Committee which would provide a test at the polls in November on the issue of horse racing in Rhode Island.

The bill was introduced by Senator Clarence H. Horton, Republican

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight and Saturday, probably with occasional rain; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; gentle to moderate variable winds, shifting to northerly and increasing.

Maine: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; cooler in the west and central portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; cooler tonight and in the south portion Saturday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably showers and cooler Saturday and in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers beginning late tonight or Saturday; cooler Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming northerly; mostly overcast weather with occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	55	Minneapolis	48	44
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	62	60	New York	66	62
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	64	60
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	62	60
Kansas City	62	62	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	70	Washington	60	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 15.
B—Minimum, April 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:50 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Saturday, 12 midnite; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:54 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble."

University—
"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 1:45, 5:45, 9:30. Also Irene Dunne in "Theodora Goes Wild." 3:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Continuous on Saturday and April 19 from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—

"Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Both theaters: theaters 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10:53 a. m., 1:45, 4:37, 7:29, 10:03. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadiens.

Boston—
"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 12:13, 3:52, 7:31, 9:57. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "Bad Man of Brimstone." Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Sunday, April 24, two showings, 6 and 8:30. April 19, 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, and 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland, in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 5:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sidney in "Fury." Also "The Perfect Specimen," featuring Erroll Flynn and Joan Blondell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Also Jack Holt in "Trapped by G-Men."

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane, Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Also "Quintupland."

Hub—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"City Girl," featuring Ricardo Cortez and Phyllis Brooks, 2:20, 5:10, 8. "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever." Also "I Was a Spy," featuring Herbert Marshall and Madeline Carroll. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Her Jungle Love," featuring Dorothy Lamour. Also "Island in the Sky," with Glorida Stuart, Michael Whalen and Paul Kelly.

Brookline Village—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Lady Behave," featuring Sally Eilers. 2, 5, 8.

Fine Arts—

Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:20, 3:30, 5:20, 7:20, 8:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14. Tomorrow: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Tremont Temple—
Branson De Cou will present his "Dream Pictures" of Hawaii. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tomita will present a guidance lecture on Japanese Screens. 11 a. m. Mrs. Sayward will lecture on the subject of Christian Symbolism. 2.

Tortelier Soloist With Symphony

The Arts in Boston

A new cello concerto, by a composer new to Boston, if not to America, had its first performance at yesterday's Boston Symphony concert, the first of the twenty-second pair of the season. Its author was Thomas de Hartmann, a Russian now resident in Paris. It was performed by Paul Tortelier, a member of the orchestra, to whom it is dedicated.

The performance was a triumph at all events for the soloist. Born in Paris 24 years ago, Mr. Tortelier, after winning many honors at home, came to America last fall to join the Boston orchestra. He sits at the second desk of the cello section. Most of the subscribers probably learned of his presence there for the first time yesterday. His membership is significant of the quality of this orchestra's personnel. For he revealed himself as of full stature as a solo performer. He has a nimble technique, a good, full-bodied tone and a musicianly feeling for line and rhythm.

These qualities could have been employed to greater advantage in another composition. Born in Russia in 1886, Thomas de Hartmann has been living since 1922 in Paris. Apparently he has spent his time there, if we may take this work as indicative, in tender reminiscence of the country of his birth. His themes are nostalgically Russian, and his instrumentation occasionally hints at the native colors, but not much is accomplished in the way of composition and construction. The composer's creative powers have lagged behind his emotions.

That complaint can hardly be made of Florent Schmitt, whose setting of Psalm XLVII for orchestra, organ, chorus and solo voice closed the program. It was interesting to hear this work again. It was produced here ten years ago and had not previously been repeated. The composer knew how to produce a huge volume of tone, and Dr. Koussevitzky and the Cecilia Society chorus did not deny him what he asked. The score has a barbaric power which was fully realized yesterday. It is supposed to have also, in the passages for solo voice and chorus, an atmosphere of Oriental languor. It cannot be said that this atmosphere was achieved by Beal Hober and the Cecilia Society. If it had been, it might have mitigated the feeling that perhaps we were getting a little too much barbaric power, or barbaric noise.

The concert opened with a thrilling performance of Tchaikovsky's orchestral fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini.'" There is by far too much of it, but there was brilliant playing by Mr. Polatschek and the other solo artists, and by the orchestra. L. A. S.

"The Baroness and the Butler"

If a cat can look at a king then there is no powerful reason why a butler should not look at a baroness. And when the butler happens to be William Powell, any lingering objection melts like a snowball in a blast furnace. Mr. Powell has been through much of this before—and, it must be confessed, more amusingly—in "My Man Godfrey." He can balance a tray, pour tea or deal out the hors d'oeuvres with the best of them.

Then why should he not also become president of Hungary? Again, the objections are trivial. As Johann Porok, butler to one of the country's first families, that is exactly what Mr. Powell does. Just what the Hungarians might think about it, one cannot say, but Prime Minister Koloman Daranyi, at latest reports, is not preparing to abdicate in favor of our man Powell.

Whatever it may do to the Hungarians, "The Baroness and the Butler," now at the Keith Memorial, is not likely to ring any new superlatives from American film audiences. It is both charming and amusing at times but takes itself just a bit too earnestly to be really bright entertainment. Mr. Powell is not, as in "My Man Godfrey," a Harvard graduate getting a grip on himself. He is a real butler from way back.

Annabella, as Baroness Katinka (not the Powerful), cannot take it all as a lark in the Carole Lombard manner. She is stirred and moved. She says: "Ah, this liberty, equality and fraternity you talk about. It is real. It is wonderful." Or words to that effect. One just knows the French Revolution has got her. And it is inevitable that she should divorce her worthless titled husband and marry President Powell, who has meantime defeated her father politically.

So there you have "The Baroness and the Butler." Whether you want it is another matter. Henry Stephenson, Helen Westley, Joseph Schildkraut and Nigel Bruce decorate the settings nicely and with good humor. Annabella, we are told, was not given a voice coach by 20th-Fox, her employers. This adds an air of mystery to her Gallic charm and makes her lines quite unintelligible much of the time.

Guy Lombardo and his orchestra head an excellent stage show in which Melissa Mason, who sings and dances eccentrically, and the Calgary Brothers, two of the funniest men on the stage today, figure importantly. A welcome surcease from some of the more raucous "swing" sessions of late, Mr. Lombardo's lilting rhythms make their way through such popular tunes as "Ten Pretty Girls," "Whistle While You Work," "Old Apple Tree," "Ti Pi Tin" and a Carmen Lombardo medley. Gary Leon and Marcia Mae, ballroom dancers, are also on the bill.

"Midnight Intruder"

Two entertainment items of minute consequence arrived at the Keith Boston Theater yesterday. One is "The French Follies of 1938," presided over by an individual who calls himself Count Berni Vici. This is a hodgepodge, sometimes dull, sometimes dirty and often both. Exceptions should be made in the cases of Dick and Dot Remy, acrobats, and Doris Dupont, a pretty tap dancer. These youngsters are engaging and talented.

"Midnight Intruder" is a mildly diverting little piece about a gambler (Louis Hayward) who pretends to be a rich man's son. When complications arise, he saves the real son from conviction as a murderer, gets a job on the father's newspaper and wins Barbara Read, who has not grown up enough from "Three Smart Girls" to play heroine roles. J. C. Nugent, Irving Bacon, Eric Linden and others are in the cast. J. D. B.

William E. Bryant

Under the sponsorship of the Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc., the pictures of William E. Bryant are on exhibition at 306 Berkeley Street. This is the fourth of a series of one-man shows offered by the Independents this season to supplement their large spring exhibition, scheduled for May.

Once a student at the Boston Museum School, Mr. Bryant, to judge from his current exhibition, has branched out, sought and found his peculiar idiom. His pictures look very well in the slightly domestic atmosphere of this little gallery which aims to exhibit works of art in a homelike context.

With his interest divided between still-life and landscapes, Mr. Bryant seems at his best with flowers, which he arranges and paints in the feeling of the French, with exuberance and glow. It is viewpoint different from the straightforward naturalism with which flowers are painted hereabouts.

In landscape Mr. Bryant becomes more illusive, more dream-like, giving shape and substance to hills and terrain and trees with a thin and vaporous brushstroke. The color mounts and subsides to suit an emotional rather than a realistic purpose. D. A.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Wallace Beery—Virginia Bruce
"BAD MAN OF BRIMSTONE"
The Jones Family
"BORROWING TROUBLE"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Starting Saturday for 5 days
Walt Disney's
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"
4 shows—1:30, 4:00, 6:15, 8:15
Saturday and Tuesday—Cont. from 9 A. M.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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WHISPER	1.50	GUERLAIN	
LENTHERIC		SHALIMAR	$1.60
TWEED	$1.00	COTY	
CARNATION	1.00	L'ORIGAN	65c
SHANGHAI	1.50	L'AIMANT	65c
MIRACLE	1.25	CARON	
CHANEL		BELLODGIA	$1.35
CUIR DE RUSSE	$2.25	CHRISTMAS NIGHT	2.00
NO. 5	2.25	ROCK GARDEN	2.00
GARDENIA	2.25		
GLAMOUR	2.25		

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The News in Boston Today

Hurley Proposal Is Turned Down

Governor Hurley's proposal for an investigation of non-competitive civil service examinations given during Republican Administrations between 1916 and 1928 was opposed today by the Legislative Rules Committee in a report to the Legislature that "no legislation is necessary."

On Monday the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature proposing that the Legislative Committee now investigating alleged civil service law violations of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, expand its field of study to include the Republican non-competitive civil service examinations, by which, the Governor charged, more than 7,000 employees have been "frozen" into governmental positions.

The Governor declared that the Republicans had thus "undermined the entire civil service system."

The Governor's proposal was regarded as retaliation for the Republican-sponsored investigation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, where numerous Hurley supporters have been found occupying lucrative positions.

'Crusade' Urged On Dictatorships

Pope Pius XI was asked yesterday by a Jewish weekly newspaper to lead a joint "crusade" of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews against "tyrannical, atheistic dictatorships, whether under the red flag or the brown."

The appeal was contained in a first-page editorial in The Jewish Advocate, published in Boston, and headed "An Epistle to the Pope—An Easter Message." Not only the Jewish but all religions are menaced by the dictatorial governments, the editorial stated.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, April 17

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc). Devotional program, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

(Continued from Page 9)

Boston trawlers equipped with two-way radio telephone facilities. The Coast Guard cutter Algonquin was only 40 miles away from the position given near Seal Island, and was expected to reach the scene early this afternoon.

Other Coast Guard vessels proceeding to the assistance of the Exeter's crew under forced draught were the patrol boats Thetis and Harriet Lane, and the cutter Cayuga.

The Exeter sailed for Browns Bank from Boston on April 13, with a crew of 14 under Capt. Vernon Nickerson of Everett. The trawler was built in 1930 at Essex, Mass. It is 93.3 feet in length with a 22 foot beam and 10.6 foot depth.

Deputy Insurance Official Resigns

The resignation of Michael T. Kelleher, Second State Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, was tendered to Charles F. J. Harrington, newly appointed State Commissioner of Insurance, today. Mr. Kelleher said his resignation was purely voluntary.

Mr. Kelleher was appointed to his $4,250 a year post by Francis J. DeCelles, retiring Commissioner of Insurance, in November, 1935. He has been in charge of department employees working at the Massachusetts Rating and Accident Prevention Bureau.

Mr. Harrington, who expressed surprise at Mr. Kelleher's resignation, said he was not yet ready to name his successor. Shortly prior to receipt of the resignation Mr. Harrington denied a report that he was planning a purge of non-civil service employees in the department. Of the 140 employees, 53 are not protected by civil service. Their positions are filled by the Commissioner with the advice and consent of the Governor and Executive Council.

"I do not contemplate making any changes in personnel at this time," Mr. Harrington said.

Chelsea, Revere Sued by Boston

Back in 1915, the cities of Chelsea and Revere were ordered by the Supreme Judicial Court to pay a certain share of the upkeep of the Chelsea Bridge North and the Meridian Street Bridge connecting these two communities with Boston. Failure of these cities to keep their pledges today brought a petition into the Supreme Court, filed by the City of Boston, in an effort to recover $70,158 said to be owed to the city by Chelsea and Revere.

When the Court made its ruling in 1915, Chelsea was told to pay 3.5 per cent of the upkeep of both bridges, Revere was ordered to contribute 5 per cent for the Chelsea Bridge North. Since 1935, the petition charges, Chelsea has discontinued its contributions while Revere has paid nothing since 1930.

Boston claims the accumulative sum owed by Chelsea is $59,075 and for Revere $11,083.

Dunham Denies Stock Sale Charge

Otis Emerson Dunham of Beverly, former head of Page and Shaw, candy manufacturers, denied that he had ever contemplated or attempted to sell stock in Dunham Candy, Inc., before John Backus, director of the sale of securities in the Division of Public Works, today.

Accompanied by his lawyer, J. Edward Nally, Mr. Dunham appeared before the director to seek revocation of an order issued by the division March 21, forbidding the sale of Dunham Candy, Inc., stock in Massachusetts.

Mr. Dunham denied responsibility for a letter allegedly sent out by a salesman proposing the sale of stock. He explained that "stock" did not refer to securities but stock of goods. He described the capitalization of this company and said he anticipated the operation of a chain of candy stores from coast to coast, financed individually and having no connection with Dunham Candy, Inc., except through the exclusive sale of Dunham candy.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 300 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Friday of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.

New London — Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Pittsfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:05 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Bills

(Continued from Page 9)

his motion went over to Wednesday. Meanwhile, the House refused by a vote of 76 to 19, to order to a third reading a bill preventing local ordinances from interfering with peaceful picketing.

The measure was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor which charged that these ordinances forbid the distribution of reading matter and picketing or patrolling of streets while labor disputes are in progress unless they have a license to do so. The Federation also claims that the ordinances are in direct conflict with an existing State Law.

DALOZ
EST. 1863
CLEANSERS DYERS
To Intelligent Buyers
Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
Storage
PLANT 11 Humphrey St., Dorchester Col. 2400-1-2
BUREAUS 37 Temple Place, Boston 1025 Beacon St., Brookline

New England's favorite
HOOD'S MILK
—it's always good!

Industrialists Must Lead Way Aiding Government, Hook Says

(Continued from Page 1)

tures through local control, and I believe we would witness a revival of manufacturing production and of agricultural products consumption that would in a year make us almost forget our present depression."

Touching on recent Congressional actions, Mr. Hook referred directly to the Senate's move to eliminate the undistributed surplus tax.

"I see in the recent actions of Congress a definite trend in the direction of supplying the confidence upon which business stability can be built," he said.

"The Senate has made a courageous contribution in its tax bill recently passed and now in conference with the House. If the House will accept the Senate provisions, I believe we shall have made a real and tangible step toward recovery. Every person should communicate with members of the House and urge them to vote for acceptance of the Senate bill eliminating the principle embodied in the undistributed profits tax and modifying the capital gains tax.

"Ths action of the Senate is, most political observers believe, symbolic of a determination in Congress to stop experimenting with economic laws and turn itself instead to those measures which will help create employment by activating business.

"Let me say to you here and now, that in the present situation, business, industry and commerce occupy an important position. We—every one of us—must make certain that we take advantage of this changing tempo on the part of the public and Government to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to build re-employment upon the framework which Congress is erecting.

"It has been amply demonstrated in recent years that private capital flowing through investment into private enterprise is the only effective creator of jobs. The unbalancing, expensive governmental "pump-priming" process is a temporary panacea that leaves the patient worse at the end than at the beginning of the treatment.

"There is ample private capital available to support our national economy if it is encouraged to flow into investment through the expectation of a reasonable profit."

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, April 16

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Orchestra; vocalists. TPA2, 19.68 m., 15.24 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program, JZK, 19.7 m., 15.16 meg.; JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

Berlin—8 p. m.—"Happiness without Peace," love song play. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Budapest—6 p. m.—Choir of Buda Coronation Church. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

London—6:50 p. m.—Quarterly Technical Talk, Chief Engineer of the BBC. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luin: "Famous Singers of Old, Felice Salimbeni." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Instrumental Cabaret." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"Escape": First-hand Accounts by Prisoners of War; H. M. Coldstream Guards Band. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.3 m., 9.51 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.8 m., 11.72 meg.

Wage-Hour Bill Held Favorable To N. E. Industry

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—New England members of the House Labor Committee expressed confidence today the wage-hour bill reported by their Committee would help New England's industry and labor compete with the South.

Representative Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut predicted "we will get somewhere with this bill."

The Committee voted to report favorably a bill establishing a 25-cent-an-hour minimum wage which would be increased to 40 cents in three years and a 44-hour maximum work week to be lowered to 40 hours in two years.

Representatives Fitzgerald and Smith (R) of Maine agreed the 25-cent minimum was "too low," but added, "we had to accept it in order to reach a compromise to get any bill."

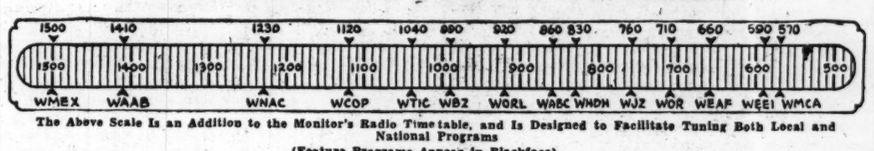
Representative Smith said: "This measure eliminates differentials which is a vital interest to the North. We had to accept the wage and hours standards in order to appease the South, but northern members of the Committee don't favor such a low wage."

Representative Fitzgerald declared the provisions of the new bill "are better than leaving the wage standards to the discretion of an administrative board as was done in the previous bill."

Representative Smith said counsel for both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. told the Committee they believed the Courts would uphold the measure.

Representative Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, a member of the Committee, had expressed the opinion the bill would be found unconstitutional.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Wagner's "Parsifal"	Bonnie Stewart, songs.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Metropolitan Opera	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Dance Interlude	Little Orphan Annie.	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	Dance Revue	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Commentator	Nola Day, songs	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Studio speaker	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	Gilbert and Sullivan's "Utopia Limited"	The Staley Players: dramatization
8:15 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	Frank Black's Orch.	Commentator	"A Few Words, Please"
8:30 comedy; soloist	dramatic sketch		Ruby and His Music	Commentator
8:45				
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel":	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	American Legion pro-
9:15 preview of "Ad-	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Johnson Family"	gram: commemoration
9:30 ventures of Marco	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Opera, "Il Trovatore"	of Battles of Concord
9:45 Polo"; music	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Opera, "Il Trovatore"	and Lexington
10:00 "Songshop"; solo-	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 ists; Glee Club;	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 quartet; orchestra	Choir; soloists	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Network talk	Choir; soloists	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	ular orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Invitation to Waltz"	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Abot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Vocalists
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club, popu-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob L. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up"	"Music Internationale":	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	4-H Club program	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Organ duet
11:15 atory of Music	Minute Men; quartet	Musical Tête-à-Tête	"Tall Corn Time"	Organ duet
11:30 Cincinnati Conserv-	Our Barn; children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 atory of Music	program	Youth": concert; talk	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 'Melody Ramblings'	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review.
12:30 "The Goofs"; Del,	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program.	Music; forecasts
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Golden Melodies"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Golden Melodies"	Home Hour	Popular vocalist	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Cadets Quartet	The Hemingways	Upsala College Glee Club	Johnny Long's Orch.
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Metropolitan Opera:	Vocal trio	concert	Short Story Editor
2:00 Relay from Prague	"Tristan and Isolde".	"Music for Everyone":	Piano soloist	"Week-End Frolics"
2:15 "Motor City Melo-	Metropolitan Opera:	string ensemble	Musical Journal	"Week-End Frolics"
2:30 dies"	"Tristan and Isolde".	"Campus Capers"	Sport reports	"Cornhuskers"
2:45 Wright dedication.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"	Sport reports	"Cornhuskers"
3:00 Wright dedication.	"Tristan and Isolde".	Dayton House ceremony	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Saturday Jam Session.
3:15 "Oriental"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox Exhibition	"Down Memory Lane"
3:30 Vocal recital	"Tristan and Isolde".	"Swingology": variety	Baseball Game From	Sport reports
3:45 Vocal recital	Metropolitan Opera:	Network sports	Fenway Park	Sport reports
4:00 Vocal program	"Tristan and Isolde".	Network sports	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Sport program	Metropolitan Opera:	Network sports	Red Sox Exhibition	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Sport program	"Tristan and Isolde".	Network sports	Baseball Game From	Legion speaker
4:45 Rhythm R'nd'zvous	Metropolitan Opera:	Network sports	Fenway Park	Peter Slevin, tenor
5:00 The Boston Hour.	"Tristan and Isolde".	Great Plays: "The	Sport reports	Piano team
5:15 The Boston Hour	Metropolitan Opera:	School for Scandal"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Will McCune's Or.	"Tristan and Isolde".	Great Plays: "The	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Will McCune's Or.	Dance Interlude	School for Scandal"	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport comment; Chick	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Comment; music	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Choir music	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Choir music	Message of Israel	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 shop; drama	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Saturday Night	Male quartet	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Banquet in Honor of	Melody ensemble
8:15 Swing Session	Erwin Glucksman's Or.	trio; orchestra	Wright Brothers	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Fishin' Weather"; dra-	Banquet in Honor of	Banquet in Honor of	"Four Aces" vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	matic sketch	Wright Brothers	Wright Brothers	"Four Aces" vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Banquet in Honor of	"Barnstormers"; variety	"The Seven Last
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Wright Brothers	"Barnstormers"; variety	Words of Christ"
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	"Call to Arms"; drama	Travel talk
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	"Call to Arms"; drama	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	"Design for Music"	National Broadcasting	Republican talks	"Music of the Masters"
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"	Company Symphony	Republican talks	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 orchestra	Dick Garparre's Orch.	Orchestra; Dr. Artur	Dance Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Capitol Opinions	Dick Garparre's Orch.	Rodzinski, guest con-	Dance Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; music	ductor	"Night Skies & Beyond"	Dance Melodies
11:15 Crawford's Orch.	Dance orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Aubade for Strings": concert orchestra.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

1:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Poet's Gold": music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Symphony Orchestra; Frank Black, conductor; Lauritz Melchior, tenor; Eva Le Gallienne in scenes from "The Merchant of Venice"; interview.

2:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.

2:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jean Hersholt in dramatic sketch.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Richard Bonelli, baritone.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe."

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

5:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "They're Saying in England," Howard Marshal.

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Mary Livingstone; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30

Home Seekers and Home Buyers Are Busy Visiting Boston Developments

Warm spring days bring out motorists who are looking for a new home and those who are simply dreaming about a new home—There is plenty for each to see, not only in the city but in the suburbs.

The Real Estate Week

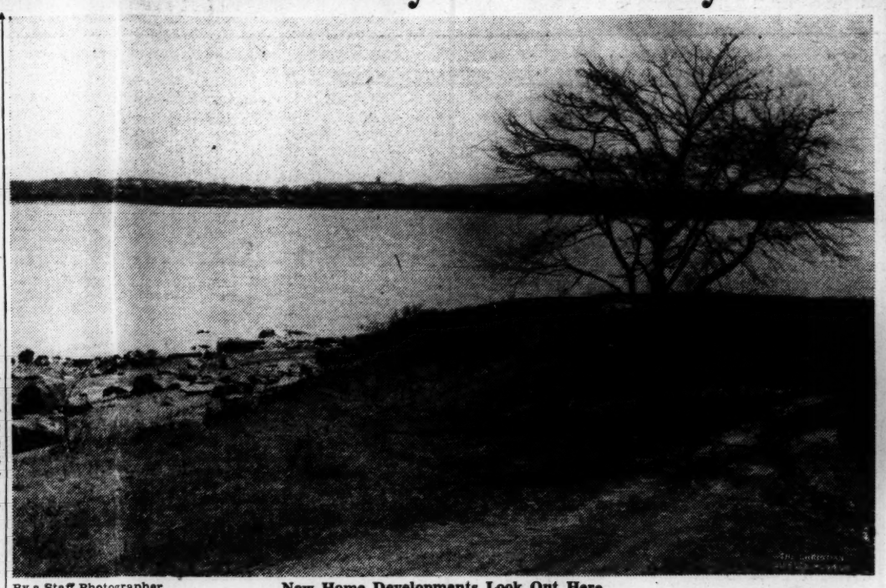
In the spring, a family man's fancy lightly turns to the advantages of owning his own home.

With the warm weather of the last few days, New Englanders are calling their cars out of cold storage—if they are not out already—for the start of an annual trek around the new home developments that dot suburban districts, particularly around Boston, where building during March was better than the early spring boom of the previous year.

Whether they buy or simply window-shop from the automobile, almost every family is mulling over the idea of laying down the first payment on a home, either to give the children a chance to grow up in a permanent, pleasurable environment, or just to be able to have a back-yard garden where the chief bread-winner can watch things grow and breathe in a daily slice of fresh air away from the smoke and clatter of the city.

It was only yesterday that this columnist was accosted by a woman with a picture of a home that had struck her fancy. She wanted to know how to find it by automobile. "Not that I can buy it or anything like it," she said. "But it's spring and I get the urge every year to look at the new homes." And who doesn't?

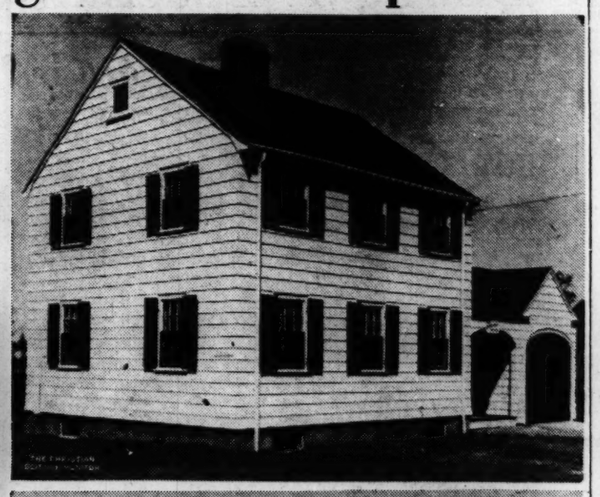
Some go to buy, others just to look, others to study construction for the day when they will have acquired the down payment; and still others go to dream that each home they go into is theirs for keeps. The salesmen recognize the various types and encourage the dreamers, for there are such things as "home dreams that come true."



By a Staff Photographer

New Home Developments Look Out Here

A View of Boston Harbor and Quincy Bay. Private Beach Rights Are Provided for Each Dwelling, Plenty of Elbow Room, and Only Seven Miles From Beacon Hill. This Sea View Is Taken From Crabtree Estates, a More Expensive Long Development Right on the Shore Line. A Third Development, Not Shown, Is Called Knollwood



By a Staff Photographer

Squantum Block

The Above Homes Are on the Low-Cost Development Known as Shore Acres, One of Three New Developments Opened by Rodney W. Long, Housing Corporation Architect. This Is One of the Few Remaining Waterfront Properties Available for Home Communities Within 50 Miles of Boston

About May 1, the annual trek of automobiles will begin in earnest to extend through home developments, with which Greater Boston is honeycombed today. Heading southeast along the shore line, the home-buying motorcade will strike one of the few remaining waterfront properties available for home development within 50 miles of the Statehouse. This development or developments—there are three—is at Squantum, where Rodney W. Long is now building a dozen homes with views of Wollaston Beach across the Bay.

The three developments are Knollwood, Shore Acres and the Crabtree Estates. The Crabtree Estates border the shore line, while lower cost housing will be provided for on Shore Acres, now well under construction. New homes just finished include air-conditioning, complete insulation, rubber tile kitchens and oil burners. Prices range from $5,000 to $7,000, and the traveling time over the road from Boston's Beacon Hill is only a half hour. Shore Acres has private beach rights and obtains a fine view of the ocean and Boston Harbor.

Moving a bit farther along the shore and then inland, the tourist strikes Braewood in Braintree Highlands, one of the few developments in which the prospective buyer has only to deal with one company as developer and financer. Braewood is entering its fourth year with 45 modern homes built and sold on a basis that keeps the Nordblom Housing Corporation and its tenants in close working harmony both before and after the homes are purchased.

Milton has its colonial village and its Greenbrier Heights, which was started in April a year ago by Milton Homes, Incorporated, now building six and seven room homes to sell for $7,000 to $8,000. Roslindale has its Forestdale Village between Forest Hills and Roslindale, in which more than 100 small homes have been built and sold since 1931. Excellent values are obtained for $4,500 to $5,500. About 25 minutes from Boston is the running time.

Coming closer into town, there is Needham Gardens and the Great Plain Estates, both in Needham. The latter is under the direction of George R. Porter, who has developed a fine location for $8,500 to $12,000 homes on lots ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 feet. West Roxbury has a Cape Cod Village on the Veteran of Foreign Wars Parkway and the Weld and Whipple Estates on South Street, running over into Brookline, which have been active in building for 10 years. In the Weld Estates, the Co-operative Banks are building their so-called co-operative cottages, built to the specifications of 3,000 prospective home buyers.

Busy Along Worcester Pike

Along the Worcester Turnpike from Brookline Village to a point beyond Wellesley, there are about 20 modern home developments, ranging from Homer T. Brown's Chestnut Hill development in Brookline to the Cliff and Abbot Estates on the outskirts of Wellesley.

Over Weston way, there is the "Cordes in Weston" development, opened in 1937 with lot limitations of 40,000 feet. Each house, of which there are a half dozen at this speaking, is a small estate for from $10,000 to $15,000.

In Westwood, Perry J. Crouse is planning to expand on his broad-scale activities of the last decade with a new development known as Westwood Hills. Just over the line in Norwood, Charles Willett plans a 1,000-acre community upon which two homes are now being constructed. This planned community has been 25 years in the blue-print stage and borders on three scenic ponds providing an ideal setting for a planned city of medium-priced homes.

Or if you want to go as far as East Walpole, there is Park Village with 300 lots, adjoining the Francis Williams Park, with its free tennis courts, swimming pool, music hall and other conveniences.

Jumping toward the north of Boston, Reading proudly points to the rapid development of its Colonial Village on Oak Street, operated by Chamberlain and Burnham. Fairmount Heights, another Rodney Long small, low-cost home development, is also in Reading. Winchester and Medford now claim a single Colonial Village to be operated by Joseph K. McLean, comprising 40 acres with 132 lots of which 53 are in Medford and 77 in Winchester. Lots run in generous sizes from 8,000 to 31,000 feet. Three colonial houses have been finished and work started on the required half dozen streets.

There Are Many Others

Ardley Hill, a community of cellarless homes, is also in Winchester close to the Ardley Hill Golf Course.

Rising along the newly renovated Newburyport and Wellesley Turnpikes are a dozen promising developments within 20 minutes to a half-hour of running time from downtown Boston.

On the North Shore, Marblehead Cliffs stands out as the only remaining waterfront (in this case Salem Harborfront) property between Boston and Gloucester. Homes are well along in this development of Douglas and Hunneman.

These communities and the myriad of others that dot Greater Boston are anticipating an active season as a result of the ease in which homes can be financed this year through the FHA. And for those who cannot think of enough reasons for buying homes, the Boston Real Estate Exchange today produced the following list: Social background for the children; play space for the children; financial independence and security against mounting rents; a cash equity; good credit basis; opportunity for individual expression; permanent environment; cultivation of thrift; pleasant diversion in garden work; systematic savings; as many pets as you want.

W. Clifford Harvey

Hagerty Is a Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., April 15—Dr. Daniel J. Hagerty, who was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate against Congressman Charles W. Tobey in the election of two years ago, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Second District. In the 1936 election Dr. Hagerty received 45,437 votes as compared with 53,606 for Mr. Tobey.

Harvard After The 'Whys' Of Violin's Tone

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Natural Science, which has "debunked" so many things, may now "debunk" the violin.

From the physics laboratories of Harvard came word today of research designed "to analyze the causes of beautiful tone production in the world's finest instruments and to discover why poor instruments fail and how they may be improved."

Dr. Frederick A. Saunders, Professor of Physics, is doing the work. He said he realized he might be stepping into a hornet's nest which would bring all the symphony artists buzzing about his ears should he have to report that old instruments were not necessarily better than new.

Already, at certain notes, he said, inexpensive modern violins were found to give exactly the same tone quality as some Stradivarius violins.

In studying these instruments, Dr. Sounders takes a five-dollar job as his "standard of badness," and ranges its tone alongside mellow notes from the finest violins. Comparison is done with a "sound analyzer," a development which records the separate tones that together constitute the note heard when a violin is played.

Typical experiments include testing the tone and loudness of the instrument with a paper clip on the bridge, with the "f" holes of the air chamber closed, or with a carbon dioxide replacing air inside.

The "rawness" of many new violins, which disappears after they have been broken in, also is being studied. Dr. Saunders has a theory that perhaps the wooden plates are too tightly glued at first to vibrate freely and need time to loosen up a bit.

He is also interested in what moisture does to the vibration quality of a violin and what varnishing does.

Out of all this study he hopes to determine how to build an inexpensive violin with a fine tone quality.

Many Stores Plan To Open April 19

Many Boston merchants feel that Massachusetts, with more holidays than any other State in the Union, has too many for the good of business, and the great majority of these merchants intend to keep their stores open on Patriots' Day, next Tuesday, it was revealed by a survey completed today.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

of East Providence. It is framed to let the voters decide whether the law legalizing horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering should be kept on the books or whether it should be repealed.

The bill has not been shelved permanently and may be reported out later in the session.

Transatlantic Air Base?

Rhode Island may have a terminal for proposed transatlantic airlines, if hopes of the Legislature materialize.

The House approved a resolution this week calling on Governor Quinn to appoint a commission empowered to confer with airline officials and examine possible sites in this State. Proponents of the plan explain that a terminal in Rhode Island would make the distance to Europe shorter than a terminal in New York.

War Zone Ships

The British freighter Essex Druid arrived in Providence from Barcelona this week. In the crew were two men who had fought with the Loyalists in Spain—a Canadian and a New Yorker. Both said they were discharged by the Spanish Government after long service at the front lines. The freighter is loading scrap iron here which it will carry back to Barcelona.

The motorship Queen Victoria of Glasgow, one of the largest to visit Providence, has just completed a trip around the world. On one trip from New Orleans to Hong Kong it carried drums of airplane gasoline to the Chinese air corps.

Law Revision

Trimming of antiquated and unusual laws from the State law books by Sidney L. Rabinowitz, Assistant Secretary of State, is nearing completion, and legislation to enforce recommendations may be introduced at this session of the Legislature.

Short Railroad

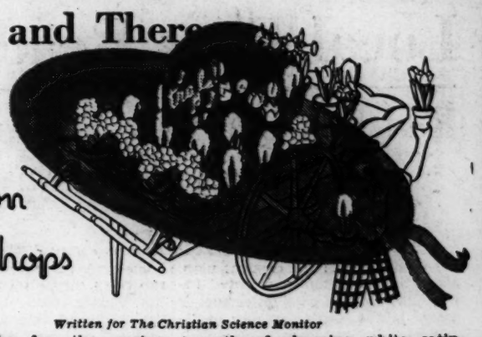
One of the shortest operating railroads in the country, the Wood River Branch Railroad Company, added its third piece of rolling stock this week. The addition is a cross between a hand-car and one of the old-time open-air trolley cars. It is fitted with seats, carries about 15 passengers and has no top.

Two Whole Eggs in One The Feat of Vermont Hen

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, Vt., April 15 (AP)—A double-duty hen that never lays anything less than a double-yolked egg today was the proud possession of Henry Mansfield.

He reported that on one occasion the hen laid a three-yolked egg and on another occasion an egg within a double-yolked egg. The egg "within" was perfectly formed—about an inch wide—with a firm shell. It had a tiny yolk in perfect proportion to the rest of the egg. To offset such productivity, however, Mr. Mansfield reported he had another hen that never laid an egg.

Here and There in Boston Shops



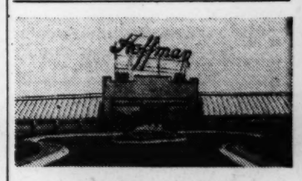
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortunately for the various types of women, Dame Fashion herself is of the female species. Which means that she has been endowed by the world in general with permission to change her mind, contradict herself, lean to the left, or the right, or just hold her flowing skirt in close to herself as she treads the bridge that's betwixt and between . . . neither for nor against any particular style or whimsy.

All of which means that if there has ever been a year in which you could wear just about what you yourself pleased to wear (providing you can locate it!) . . . then this is that year! For it seems that that vague somebody behind the scenes has fixed it all up so that we have plenty of leeway in most of our wardrobe at the moment. (And this particular moment is all we'll vouch for; we can't be held responsible for anything that happens in the fashion world between now and the time the paper goes to press.) For this is the season when, if a hat worn at a fantastic angle atop your head isn't becoming or at all desirable, you don't have to put up with it. Because there are other styles from which to choose. And if a clinging skirt isn't your style then forget it . . . there are plenty of loose, floaty things around. And just by way of illustrating what we mean, take a look at Jay's slim-lined dinner gown that will make you look long, tall and slim. In chalk blue pebbly crepe. The one that has a little jacket with it and sells for less than $30. And then go to the other extreme, take a look at Fredley's offering that left us literally frothing at the mouth . . . it was that tempting. Here is your full-skirted evening gown. And when we say full-skirted we mean full-skirted . . . when Fredley's does a thing, they do it up right. (That's Miss Rhoda's touch!) To get started, though, first of all there's a slim foundation sliplike dress underneath of gleaming white satin. And over this are yards; no, miles and miles would be more like it, of nothing less than baby ribbon horsehair swirled around and around into a lovely curleycue pattern all over the gown. If we remember correctly there were even faint suggestions of sleeves, and a high neck . . . all of which really meant nothing as far as covering goes . . . for it's all perfectly transparent. And then, as if all this weren't enough . . . "weensy" little rhinestones are worked into the design at intervals. It's really one of those "Fairy-Princess-with-a-Wand" gowns that one dreams about. But unless papa's check book is just one elongated accordian, don't ask to see it. Because you'll never be really satisfied with that which you have to take . . . with all due credit to all of Fredley's other glamorous offerings!

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Column



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Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Amer. Importer	Apr. 16	Liverpool Apr. 25	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 8:00 am
‡Rex	Apr. 16	Gibraltar Apr. 22	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 9:00 am
*Lancastria (Bos)	Apr. 16	Liverpool Apr. 25	Apr. 16 3:00 pm	.....
Manhattan	Apr. 20	Plymouth Apr. 26	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
¶Aquitania	Apr. 20	Southampton Apr. 26	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
§Lafayette	Apr. 20	Havre Apr. 28	Apr. 19 8:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 am
‖Deutschland	Apr. 20	Cobh Apr. 27	Apr. 20 1:00 pm	Apr. 20 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Apr. 22	Apr. 17 4:00 pm	Apr. 17 7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Apr. 27	Apr. 22 4:00 pm	Apr. 22 7:30 pm

†Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *England and Ireland only. ¶Specially addressed. §Specially addressed France only. ‖Ireland and special address for Germany.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Local Fans Ready for Debut of Baseball Teams—College Nines in Faster Company

Red Sox-Bee City Series Continues at Fenway Park

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Deviating from his original plan, Manager Joe Cronin announced today that Fritz "Lefty" Ostermueller would be his starting pitcher in tomorrow's Fenway Park meeting with the Bees. The chief had hoped to keep the work among the youngsters, but he will use the opener of the week-end series as a tune-up for Lefty, who is certain to be thrown at the Yankees.

Unless Cronin changes his mind again, Ostermueller will go the first three innings against Casey Stengel's outfit, with Lee Rogers and Dick Midkiff in the bull pen.

Ostermueller Better

Although "Ostie" is no stranger around these parts, there is a suspicion he is a changed man. Always a seven-inning pitcher at Fenway, Fritz this spring has indicated an upward trend in his work. During the off-season, steps were taken to correct his fault, and now he seems ready to reach the peak he should have attained several years back.

Cronin is banking heavily on Fritz. With the rest of his lineup settled, and a suggestion of real power down the line, Joe is hoping for the best on the mound. Ostermueller can ease the situation considerably.

The Bees and Red Sox continue their city series all even. The National Leaguers took the opener at the Bradenton Fair Grounds on March 17, 3 to 2, when Rookie Harl Maggert drove home the deciding run in the ninth inning with a pinch-hit single to right field. The Sox tied it up at Sarasota, March 26, 5 to 1, behind the combined pitching of Johnny Marcum and Dick Midkiff. The Bees went ahead again at Bradenton four days later, pounding the Cronin hurling for 15 hits, 11 to 3. Wilson and Emerson Dickman enabled the Fenway club to break even in Florida by stopping the B's at Sarasota, 2 to 1, on April 3.

Sox Swept Series

The Red Sox, in near-zero weather, swept the series last year, two straight, Wilson and Marcum beat the Bees, then managed by Bill McKechnie, 7 to 5, in the opener. Fabian Gaffke, rookie outfielder and now a reserve, hit a homer, double and two singles as the Sox took the second, 10 to 8.

The advance sale for these last two contests in the city series is not rushing the ticket office of either Fenway Park or the Beehive. But this is not surprising. A majority of fans wait until the day of the game before buying seats, and are influenced by the weather. Too many times in the past, freezing temperature has discouraged reserved ticket holders at the last minute. However, if the atmosphere is as mild as the day the Sox arrived, there will be a last-minute rush for choice ducats.

It will be the Red Sox offense against the Bees' defense. Stengel's pitchers are well advanced for this stage of the season, yet they may feel the sting of Fenway bats. The Sox hit very hard in most of their barnstorming exhibitions.

Ostermueller made his last appearance at Winston-Salem on Tuesday, being found for eight hits and six runs by the Cincinnati Reds in four innings.

Jack Wilson, who is recovering from a minor leg mishap, narrowly escaped another yesterday during a batting drill at Fenway Park. The right-hander was warming up on the sidelines when Pitcher Archie McKain, swinging at the plate, let a bat slip out of his hands. The bludgeon struck Wilson.

Casey Stengel brought his Bees home early this morning and was to run them through a batting drill at the Beehive some time today. After the week-end Red Sox series, the Bees are idle Monday and open the season with the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday.

Determined to make an early impression with Boston fans, Casey Stengel will use two of his regulars against the Red Sox tomorrow, Jim Turner and Danny MacFayden. It will be the final appearance of this pair until the series with the Giants, early next week.

Stengel probably will use the Sunday Red Sox battle as a tune-up for Lou Fette and Milburn Shoffner, the big left-hander.

Rabbit Warstler, whose arm kept him on the bench for several days during the journey North, is ready to return to shortstop for the city series. Eddie Mayo substituted for the Rabbit.

John Lanning pitched nine innings yesterday in Griffith Stadium as the Bees defeated the Senators, 7 to 4. It was the second full route for the right-hander and establishes him as Stengel's fourth starting pitcher.

A young left-hander by the name of Wilfred LeFebvre, from Woonsocket, R. I., humbled the Red Sox yesterday, at Worcester. The Holy Cross pitcher held the American Leaguers to one run in five innings and hit a triple that aided in his team's scoring. It was Holy Cross 3, Red Sox 2.

On Parade Before Home Fans Tomorrow

Max West, Hard-Hitting Rookie Bought by the Bees

Bobby Doerr, 20-Year-Old Infielder of the Red Sox, Who Will Start the Season at Second Base

Bob Kahle, Young Bee Infielder From Indianapolis

Dick Midkiff, One of the Little Rock Pitching Rookies of the Red Sox

Sporting Around the Hub

With only three more days remaining before the annual B. A. A. marathon, entries have reached the 180 mark. Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Rhode Island Indian and winner two years ago, has filed his entry along with that of the veteran Bill Kennedy. Kennedy started running the Hopkinton-to-Boston route in 1912. Not until 1917 did he finish first. Since then the best he has done was third in 1927.

Boston University's seniors showed their superiority on the track yesterday when they won an interclass meet at Nickerson Field. They scored 51 points as against 37 for the sophomores, 27 for the freshman, and 20 for the juniors. Capt. Doug Raymond led his class to victory by scoring triumphs in the 440 and 880.

They say things run in threes and, if so, that's why Jack Barr of Washington, D. C., and Rockport scored a hole-in-one at Belmont's 210-yard 12th hole yesterday while trying out for the Harvard golf team. Last Wednesday Richard Presdey, sophomore candidate for the Newton High School golf team, dropped an ace on Albemarle's 135-yard fifth and earlier in the week Edward Baker had a hole-in-one on Needham's 157-yard seventh.

Co-captains have been chosen for M. I. T.'s basketball team next fall. Mike Herasimchuck was re-elected but will share the honor with Thomas Creamer. The election took place at the team's annual banquet last night. Herasimchuck was awarded a charm for being rated as the outstanding player on the team.

Billy Babcock of Newton reached the final of the annual M. I. T. squash tournament yesterday by defeating Izzy Schwartz of Fall River, 14-18, 18-16, 19-16, 15-11.

Brown's spring sport teams are not having much success against their neighbor from Kingston, Rhode Island State. Early this week the Rams' baseball team turned the Bruins back, 6 to 0, and yesterday the Rhode Island State tracksters had a romp against Brown, 91 1-3 to 42 -2-3.

Tomorrow, while Boston University meets the Springfield baseball nine, the Gymnast track team will be opening a new cinder regime against Wesleyan. Coach Leslie Judd has taken over the reins as head coach of the Maroon squad this season and a new policy in coaching will be tried. Coach Judd will take direct charge of the hurdles and the dashes. Coach E. W. Pennock will handle the shot put and discus events and Coach Edward J. Hickox will handle the hammer and javelin throws. Stuart Parks, an alumnus of the College in 1936, will coach the pole vault, the broad and the high jumps. Completing the staff is Bliss Sargeant who is in charge of distance runners.

Some 3500 yacht enthusiasts will gather at the Hotel Bradford a week from tomorrow night as the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association holds its annual opening night dinner. Governor Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the honored guests.

Forrest Towns Holder of World's Hurdles Record

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Confusion over existing world hurdles records was removed yesterday when Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic committee, brought back the complete list of marks approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation at its Paris congress in February.

Forrest (Spec) Towns, Georgia's Olympic champion, holds the official mark now of 13.7 seconds for 120 yards as well as 110-meters high hurdles. Towns registered this astonishing time at Oslo, in a post-Olympic meet in 1936, over the metric course. Since 110 meters is a few inches longer than 120 yards, the time automatically went into the books for both distances.

This wiped out the mark of 14 seconds flat, for 120 yards, previously credited to Bob Osgood of Michigan. Osgood's record received I. A. A. F. approval only for the lapse of a day that it took delegates to make up their minds on Towns' performance.

"Many delegates frankly were skeptical of Towns' time," said Brundage," but his performance was double-checked and certified in every detail. We even looked at the movies of the race, which left no doubt he was flying."

Cabled reports on the record list, Brundage disclosed, omitted a new record for three-quarters of a mile, 3:00.4 by Josef Mostert of Belgium, and eight distance running marks set by Finland's stars.

Volmari Iso-Hollo, Olympic steeplechase champion, set four of the new records, as follows: seven miles, 34:46.8; eight miles, 40:00.2; nine miles, 45:13; and 15,000 meters, 46:45.4. Others added to the books: 3,000 mters, 8:14.8, by Gunnar Hoeckert; 10,000 meters, 30:05.6, Ilmari Salminen; six miles, 29:08.4, Salminen, and 15 miles, one hour, 19:48.6, by Erkki Tamila.

Three of the great Paavo Nurmi's records were erased. Nurmi held the former marks for 10,000 and 15,000 meters, as well as six miles. Alfred Shrubb, old-time English star, formerly held the records for seven, eight, and nine miles.

Stanley Cup Play-Off

[By the Canadian Press]

Stanley Cup Finals

	P	W	L	F	A
Chicago	4	3	1	10	8
Toronto	4	1	3	8	10

(Chicago wins Stanley Cup)

National Hockey League Finals
(Best-of-Five Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto	3	3	0	6	3
Boston	3	0	3	3	6

(Toronto Wins Title)

Stanley Cup Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)
Second Place Play-off

Americans	3	2	1	8	7
Rangers	3	1	2	7	8

(Rangers Eliminated)
Third Place Play-off

Canadiens	3	1	2	8	11
Chicago	3	2	1	11	8

(Canadiens Eliminated)
Semifinals

Chicago	3	2	1	5	5
Americans	3	1	2	5	5

(Americans Eliminated)
Scoring and Penalties

	G	A	Pts.	Pen.
Drillon, Toronto	7	1	8	2
Gottselig, Chicago	5	3	8	4
Seibert, Chicago	5	2	7	12
Thompson, Chicago	4	3	7	6
March, Chicago	2	4	6	14
Romnes, Chicago	2	4	6	2
Jenkens, Chicago	0	6	6	8
Sorrell, Americans	4	1	5	2
Parsons, Toronto	3	2	5	11
Voss, Chicago	3	2	5	0
Beattie, Americans	2	3	5	2
Stewart, Americans	2	3	5	2
Apps, Toronto	1	4	5	0
Anderson, Americans	1	4	5	2
Carr, Americans	3	1	4	2
Blake, Canadiens	3	1	4	2
Dahlstrom, Chicago	3	1	4	2
Kelly, Toronto	2	2	4	2
Gagnon, Canadiens	3	1	4	2
Shill, Chicago	1	4	4	15
Haynes, Canadiens	0	4	4	5
Trudel, Chicago	0	3	3	2
Wiseman, Americans	0	3	3	10
Smith, Rangers	0	2	2	2
Goupille, Canadiens	2	0	2	4
Shibicky, Rangers	2	0	2	2
Hextall, Rangers	2	0	2	0
Cowley, Boston	2	0	2	0
Siebert, Canadiens	1	1	2	0
Smith, Americans	1	1	2	0
Sands, Boston	1	1	2	0
Metz, Toronto	0	2	2	0
Watson, Rangers	0	2	2	0
Thoms, Toronto	0	2	2	0
M. Colville, Rangers	0	2	2	0
Fowler, Toronto	0	2	2	0
Davidson, Toronto	0	2	2	10
Levinsky, Chicago	1	0	1	0
Dillon, Rangers	1	0	1	0
Mantha, Canadiens	1	0	1	0
Schriner, Americans	1	0	1	0
Heller, Rangers	0	1	1	2
L. Patrick, Rangers	0	1	1	0
M. Colville, Rangers	0	1	1	0
MacKenzie, Chicago	0	1	1	11
Hollett, Boston	0	1	1	2
Keeling, Rangers	0	1	1	2
Gallagher, Americans	0	1	1	6
Jerwa, Americans	0	1	1	8
Chapman, Americans	0	1	1	0
Shore, Boston	0	1	1	6
Getliffe, Boston	0	1	1	2
Smith, Americans	0	1	1	0
Kampman, Toronto	0	1	1	6
Wiebe, Chicago	0	1	1	2
Horner, Toronto	0	1	1	10
Jackson, Toronto	1	0	1	8
Hamilton, Toronto	0	1	1	2

Penalties

Fifteen minutes: Shill, Chicago.
Fourteen minutes: March, Chicago.
Twelve minutes: Clapper, Boston; Seibert, Chicago.
Eleven minutes: MacKenzie, Chicago; Parsons, Toronto.
Ten minutes: Wiseman, Americans; Horner, Toronto; Davidson, Toronto.
Eight minutes: Desilets, Canadiens.
Six minutes: Murray, Americans; Molyneux, Rangers; Shore, Boston; Gallagher, Americans; Thompson, Chicago; Kampman, Toronto.
Five minutes: Haynes, Canadiens.
Four minutes: M. Patrick, Rangers; Portland, Boston; Cooper, Rangers; Coupille, Canadiens; Gottselig, Chicago.
Two minutes: Stewart, Americans; Johnson, Americans; Trudel, Chicago; Jackson, Chicago; Keeling, Rangers; Heller, Rangers; Heller, Rangers; Sorrell, Americans; Blake, Canadiens; Gagnon, Canadiens; Getliffe, Boston; Raymond, Canadiens; Brown, Canadiens; Goldsworthy, Boston; Bauer, Boston; Pratt, Rangers; Carr, Americans; Shibicky, Rangers; Beattie, Americans; Anderson, Americans; Dahlstrom, Chicago; Chamberlain, Toronto; Boll, Toronto; Romnes, Chicago; Hamilton, Toronto; Wiebe, Chicago; Drillon, Toronto.

Fuller Upsets Hall In North-South Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Ed Fuller, of Salem, Mass., a 22-year-old senior at the University of North Carolina, upset J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., the defending champion, in the quarter finals of the North and South amateur tennis tournament yesterday. Scores were 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the second upset of the day, Carlton Rood, No. 1 on the University of North Carolina squad, eliminated Merrimon Cuninggim of Nashville, Tenn., 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

In the remaining men's singles matches, Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, defeated William Rood of Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4, and Robert Strain of Plainfield, N. J., eliminated Frank Farrell, of New York, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

Eastern Signs Umpires

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 15 (AP)—Ray Murphy, of Buffalo, and J. M. Crowley, of Cincinnati, have been added to the 1938 staff of umpires in the Eastern Baseball League.

Yankees Heavy Favorites To Repeat in American League

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Detroit and Cleveland are the only clubs conceded even an outside chance of upsetting the world champion New York Yankees in this year's American League pennant race, so far as the major league experts are concerned.

Notwithstanding skepticism expressed in some quarters as to the ability of the Yankees to make it a runaway, 52 out of 60 sports editors and writers participating in the 12th annual Associated Press poll pick the champions to repeat.

Six critics cast their ballots for Mickey Cochrane's Tigers. The remaining two votes went to Cleveland's Indians.

Otherwise it looks just a scramble for positions, with the Chicago White Sox favored to complete the first division quartet. The Boston Red Sox are rated the only other threat.

Cleveland and the St. Louis Browns are the only clubs picked to improve their positions. The box score on the poll, showing the vote by positions:

Club	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	1937
New York	52	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1st
Detroit	6	30	22	1	1	—	—	—	2d
Cleveland	2	20	23	12	3	—	—	—	4th
Chicago	—	2	10	27	17	3	1	—	3d
Boston	—	—	5	17	32	6	—	—	5th
Washington	—	—	—	3	7	40	10	—	6th
St. Louis	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	25	8th
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	35	7th

Stewart Debunks Manager Theories in Hockey League

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bill Stewart has the happy (or unhappy) faculty of creating something of a stir whenever he takes part in athletics. His greatest creations have been in hockey and his show of shows recently closed when he rocked the athletic world with laughter by stealing the ancient and honorable Stanley Cup.

After the World Series last fall, where Bill had been umpiring, he took a rule book and good old-fashioned common sense to manage the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League. Stewart had never played hockey and his coaching experience never went beyond Milton Academy and M. I. T.'s college team.

Just why Maj. Frederic McLaughlin ever picked the Milton product for a major league hockey coach and manager, still remains a mystery. It is true that Bill topped the major league as a referee and had made the grade as an umpire in baseball, but those qualifications are not much closer to managing than those of the clubhouse boy.

To handle a major hockey league team in company with such experts as Lester Patrick, Tommy Gorman, Art Ross and Conny Smythe—experts in that they should know all the hockey there is to know—seemed too much for a mere referee. Here, however, unless we are very much mistaken, Mr. Stewart completely debunked the problems of hockey managing.

He took off his coat, met and studied the players as a group and individually, sent them on the ice, and thereby revealed the mystery of strategy as being little more than a myth. The success of the Black Hawks was marked by a combination of youth, experience, ability and effort. Stewart proved that the ability to handle men, to make them want to do their best and to work with them, means more than all the strategy ever devised.

Not only did his team finish sixth during the season, but came back after losing the first game of each preliminary series to win. And there they outfought an obvious attempt to prevent them from winning the cup. Those reverses should have been enough to discourage any team, but that is where Stewart came in. He took reverses in stride, made issues of each one and produced a team that wouldn't be beaten.

Any hockey fan who viewed the teams during the season will tell you that the Hawks were not the best team in the league. But the big point is that the Hawks were the best team when being the best team counted, and that is why they are world champions today.

Of course the play-off system is a huge laugh when it attempts to determine a championship team. The 48-game schedule is enough to determine the best team and to add a play-off to include six of the eight teams after such a schedule is ridiculous. The play-offs serve two purposes only, they make money and they do sustain interest in the lagging teams as the schedule nears its end.

Already there are proposals underway to change the present system. Lester Patrick is working out a solution and others are thinking along those lines. Play-offs will not be abandoned, because they are in demand, proved by the attendance figures. What they need is a system to arrange a schedule that will give the best team the best chance to win.

Probably Bill Stewart will be given a "day" sometime this summer while umpiring in Chicago.

No news on the Bill Stewart reception planned at the Hotel Bradford for tomorrow night, but the Bradford had better be prepared for an overwhelming throng.

Information from Calgary says Red Dutton is ready to talk deals, but there are few of the Amerks that other teams want.

When, and if, hockey managers stop lamenting that the refereeing cost the game, hockey will be a better game.

'You're All Wrong, I—'

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Art Ross of the Bruins and Bill Stewart of Chicago

Brundage Gives Assurance Of 1940 Olympics

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—American Olympic officials, backed by the assurance of Avery Brundage that nothing short of a world war will keep the 1940 International Games from being held "somewhere," today were ready to begin serious preparation "for adequate United States representation in the Tokyo Games."

Organization meetings of the Games committees which have jurisdiction over American participation in the 27 sports on the Olympic program will be the first step. These meetings will be held in New York and Chicago as soon as convenient.

Meanwhile Japan is going ahead with its own program to hold the Games at Tokyo under the new dates, Sept. 21-Oct. 6, adopted at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Cairo, from which Brundage returned yesterday.

Brundage said that the I. O. C. had advised Japan of its "grave responsibilities," had "pointed out that a small entry in the Games would likely result if the present situation in the Far East continues," and had requested Japan "to relinquish the Games in time, so that they could be organized elsewhere, in the event that it became impossible to stage them properly and successfully in Tokyo."

If Tokyo should decide to give up the Games, the American Olympic Association president added, the I. O. C. is considering holding them elsewhere on a modified basis. He said that, although there would be no precedent for such action, he believed London or Helsingfors would be able to put on an abbreviated Olympic program if an emergency should arise.

Dissatisfaction of the American delegates—Brundage, William May Garland of Los Angeles and Frederic Coudert of New York—at the change in the opening date from Aug. 24 to Sept. 21 will not affect U. S. preparations, Brundage predicted. He realizes, however, that the new schedule, which conflicts with college terms, "will work a hardship on American college athletes."

"More than one-third of the 1936 Olympic team were undergraduates," he added. "We argued against imposing an unusual handicap on the United States but received very little backing when the vote finally was taken."

Brundage's statement that Japan had not requested the change, made because of weather conditions, was affirmed by Dr. Jigoro Kano, Japanese I. O. C. delegate who stopped off in New York on his way back to Japan. Dr. Kano announced he was confident the Games would be run off on schedule at Tokyo, and that the conflict between Japan and China would have "no effect at all" on the program.

Gala Golf Day At Commonwealth

Golf has been under way for at least two weeks in greater Boston, but the grand opening, as far as the Commonwealth Country Club is concerned, starts next Tuesday, Patriots' Day.

Not only may members and their guests take a turn around this tricky course, but anyone who thinks that he might like to affiliate with this layout sometime in the near future. No tickets are required, no green fees, no collections.

Besides a full day of golf, the entertainment committee has scheduled a full evening with colored movies showing some of the country's leading golfers, as they toured the Belmont Spring course last September in the $12,000 open match play, as an added attraction.

There will be prizes for both the under-par and over-par shooter. A buffet supper will be served from 6 to 7. Several guest speakers and sports celebrities will be on hand, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Francis Ouimet, captain of the Walker Cup Team; Eddie Collins, vice-president and Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, and Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins.

Wildcat Gridmen Disband

DURHAM, N. H. April 15 (AP)—The New Hampshire Wildcats, 80 of whom have been attending the spring football drills given by Coach George Sauer, will disband until the fall today after playing an intra-squad game. Sauer said he was well satisfied with the out-of-season work and appeared hopeful that his second year at Durham would be successful.

Generals Take Lead

TORONTO, April 15 (CP)—Oshawa Generals took a one-game lead in the junior Canadian amateur hockey final series by defeating St. Boniface Seals, 4-2, here last night. Oshawa won the first game, 3-2, Seals taking the second, 4-0, in the best-of-five series.

Local Collegiate Nines Have Busy Week Scheduled

The local college baseball teams, after preliminary warm-up games the early part of this week, step right into fast company over the week end and will continue the pace through next week.

Boston University has the busiest week end with games scheduled for this afternoon and Saturday. The Terriers played Tufts this afternoon at Nickerson Field with the hope of gaining their first victory of the season. Last Wednesday B. U. was turned back by Harvard, 6 to 4. The Jumbos entered this afternoon's contest with a 13-to-2 triumph over Lowell Textile behind them.

The Terriers will pack their suits early tomorrow morning for a journey to Springfield where they will meet the Gymnasts.

League Games Listed

Harvard and Northeastern both have league games for Saturday, the Crimson moving over to Pennsylvania for an Eastern Intercollegiate contest with Penn. The Huskies play the strong Rhode Island State nine, recent victor over Brown, 6 to 0, at Kingston, in a New England College Conference tilt.

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Crimson team probably will stick to the same line-up that started against B. U. unless Bob Gannett, outfielder, is ready. The only other change will be the pitching assignment with big Ed Ingalls undoubtedly getting the call.

Herb Gallagher, youthful coach at Northeastern, will start the veteran Gus Rook on the mound against the Rhode Island Rams. The Huskies have not defeated the Rams in baseball since the last week of 1934 when Gallagher himself pitched them to a 2-to-1 victory.

Holiday Contests

Patriots' Day finds one local college game scheduled here, Tufts at Northeastern. Harvard will be on the road all next week, playing two Ivy League contests. On the holiday the Crimson plays Cornell at Ithaca and then moves over to Princeton on Saturday for an encounter with the Tigers.

Boston University's nine has a full schedule with three successive home games next week. On Thursday the Terriers tackle the strong Fordham nine, recent victors over Princeton, 18 to 1; Friday finds the University of Vermont at Weston; and Saturday the United States Coast Guard will be the opponents.

Northeastern has three games listed, including the Tufts contest. On Thursday Lowell Textile will visit Huntington Field and then on Saturday Connecticut State will be met at Storrs, the Huskies' second New England College Conference League game.

Tufts, after playing the Huskies, waits over until Saturday when they meet the University of Vermont at the Medford Oval.

No Changes Among The A. B. C. Leaders

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—The last major invasion of the American Bowling Congress began today when teams from 21 states and Canada arrived for the final week end of competition in the 48-day tournament.

The last teams take to the drives Monday night. Doubles and singles games Tuesday will mark the tournament's end.

The spotlight last night was on Jerry Kral of Shawano, Wis., and defending singles champion Gene Gagliardi of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Kral, by tumbling 636 in the singles and 714 in the doubles on different days earlier in the tournament, was in a fine spot to pass Don Beatty of Jackson, Mich., for the all-events leadership. Kral needed 628 pins last night in the team event to tie with Beatty. He got just 530 on game totals of 198, 169 and 163. He failed even to get his name on the A. B. C. standings board.

Gagliardi, whose 749 won the singles in New York last year, finally maneuvered his way into the present tournament after it appeared he would be shut out through schedule difficulties. The Mt. Vernon kegler bowled with a Peoria, Ill., team and scored 577.

Somerville for British Amateur

LONDON, Ont., April 15 (CP)—Ross Somerville of London, holder of the Canadian amateur golf championships, will compete in the British amateur championship opening at Troon, May 23. "Silent Sandy" will sail from New York April 25. Somerville at present is in the southern United States where he has competed in invitation tournaments. He will be honored at a banquet at the London Hunt and Country Club, April 21, the official opening of the 1938 season.

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BASEBALL—City Series
Fenway Park Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. BEES
Seats at Kennedy Baseball Ticket Office Hub. 2195

Kimballs
COHASSET HARBOR
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
SATURDAY, April 16

Spring Styles
ADAM HATS
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND STORES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Commerce and Finance

Desterilization Adds Huge Sum to Nation's Spending Funds

Business and Industry

Jones Asks Banks Give to RFC Loans They Cannot Grant

WASHINGTON (AP)—RFC Chairman Jesse Jones, ready to lend $1,500,000,000 to business men and states and cities, asked the nation's bankers to turn over to his corporation the loan applications they cannot meet.

"The security put up by borrowers must be reasonable," he declared, "but naturally we expect to make loans which the banks consider slow, frozen or unliquid.

"In fact, we've set about doing that and we're now working out a formula of co-operation with the banks."

Roosevelt Signs Bill

President Roosevelt has signed a measure making the money available for loans on long-time bases by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Jones said he expected the loans would make capital investments more attractive and would also forestall sacrifice disposals of surplus stocks.

In his insistence on "reasonable" security, however, he warned that "we're not going to lend all the money in the country."

Details of lending $1,500,000,000 were not expected to trouble the big Federal corporation—it has disbursed almost seven times that much in six years.

Financial bulwark of most of the New Deal's spending efforts, the RFC was created by the Hoover Administration on Feb. 2, 1932. Even its present chairman was appointed to the board of directors by President Hoover.

Mr. Jones' fellow directors are now Charles B. Henderson, C. B. Merriam, Emil Schram and Howard J. Klossner. There are about 2,500 employees—half in Washington and half in 28 branch offices.

The staff studies loans and other business problems—the feasibility of consolidating certain railroads, for instance. Some employees, like Special Counsel Thomas G. Corcoran, who is reputed to be the author of much White House-sponsored legislation, cover many outside fields.

Many Loans by RFC

The RFC has lent $3,195,000,000 to more than 7,000 banks, $537,000,000 to 75 railroads $1,400,000,000 to agricultural financing institutions, and about $110,000,000 to about 2,000 individual businesses. In addition, it provided more than $2,000,000,000 of relief funds for the Treasury, and has bought more than $500,000,000 worth of municipal securities from the Public Works Administration.

Excluding the relief, PWA and certain other inter-agency transactions, the RFC has made $6,512,500,000 worth of loans of which $2,060,000,000 are unpaid.

Railroads' March Income Off 25 P. C. From 1937 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 89 class 1 railroads, representing 82.8 per cent of total operating revenues, had estimated operating revenues of $232,006,029 in March. This compares with $312,864,712 in March, 1937, and $370,826,059 in the same month of 1930.

The March operating revenues were 25.8 per cent below those of March, 1937, and 37.4 below March, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 89 railroads in March totaled $185,216,473 compared with $259,648,535 in March, 1937, and $285,480,962 in March, 1930.

Passenger revenues amounted to $25,552,683 compared with $28,624,128 in March, 1937, and $50,970,118 in March, 1930.

Construction Awards 70 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

New York Engineering construction awards for the past week, totaling $79,373,000, were second highest for the year, 101 per cent above the previous week and 70 per cent above the corresponding week a year ago, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Seven commercial building projects aggregating nearly $43,000,000 made the private construction total 118 per cent above last year. Public construction was 15 per cent above the same week a year ago.

The awards compared as follows:

	Latest Week	1937 Week
Total	$79,373,000	$46,927,000
Private	53,512,000	24,508,000
State and municipal	21,468,000	18,149,000
Federal	4,393,000	4,270,000

Southerner Blames High Rates for Loss Of Eastern Markets

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—An Alabama business executive blamed high freight rates for "virtual elimination of business in eastern markets," formerly supplied by products from his company.

James Lloyd, manager of the Rockwood Alabama Stone Company, testified at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the South's case seeking "parity" with freight rates stipulated for northern shippers, that 1934 rate revisions left his concern virtually "without a market."

Rate experts who preceded Mr. Lloyd introduced tabulations to show southern rates were increased approximately 20 per cent higher than northern rates for similar distances.

Mr. Lloyd said his firm marketed limestone, equal in quality to that produced in the Bedford (Ind.) area, but had not been able to compete with the Indiana quarries since the 1934 rate revision.

Appearing as the representative of Gov. Olin Johnston of South Carolina, H. W. Scott, vice-chairman of his State's Public Service Commission, said South Carolina's industrial development was being retarded by disparity of freight rates.

"We are deeply interested in procuring new industries, and unquestionably the present high rates are one of the major factors in making this difficult."

More than 100 attorneys are here in the interest of States, corporations, civic groups and firms opposed to southern rate adjustment.

Raw Material Price Drop Helps Makers Of Food Products

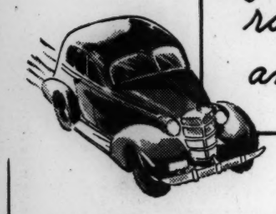
Near-term prospects for manufacturers and distributors of food products are comparatively favorable, accoridng to the United Business Service, Boston.

While sales of individual items may be affected by lower consumer buying power, continues the report, demand for food products in general shows marked stability, even in periods of severe business recession.

From a longer term standpoint, the industry faces three major problems. The first is labor costs, which increased sharply last year in most cases without any offsetting rise in sales. Also bothersome is the difficulty of passing along any rise in costs to the consumer, experience having shown that any such attempt quickly retards demand.

Finally, there is the intense competitive situation in the industry, not only between nationally advertised goods, but also from low priced private brands of the chain stores.

✓ Change Oil
✓ Drain Radiator
✓ New Rear Tires
✓ Check Brakes
✓ Grease
✓ Get rid of rattles, squeaks and Dents



Your Car Needs New Spring Outfitting

Winter vacation is over for your car. It's heading into a new season and needs tuning up for the new demands you'll make on it. Whether you do your own repairs or depend upon service stations, you will find supplies and suppliers for your needs advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Credit Base Gains By $1,392,000,000 Desterilized Gold

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The purchasing power of the treasury's $1,392,000,000 of desterilized gold poured into trade channels today, although the bullion itself did not leave its vaults.

The Treasury got a spendable credit for the metal by depositing in the Federal Reserve System a simple memorandum, promising to pay on demand an equivalent amount of gold certificate currency backed by the metal.

This was possible because gold is the only international standard of value which has survived centuries of experimentation with such articles as beads, corn, copper and silver.

U. S. Becomes Repository

By law, each ounce of approximately pure gold is worth $35 in the United States, but even if there were no law, the value might be nearly as high. The European free market price usually has been slightly under $35, but occasionally it has exceeded that figure within the last several months.

Both because the American price usually was a few cents higher and because the United States appeared to be a safe place to hoard the money of war-scared foreigners, about $5,000,000,000 in gold came to this country during the last five years.

The desterilized gold largely was part of this inflow. As a result, the Treasury now owns $12,800,000,000 of gold—about half the gold in the world.

About $5,000,000,000 of the metal is in a new subterranean vault at Fort Knox, Ky., and the remainder is scattered among the Federal Reserve banks and Federal mints.

Before December 24, 1936, whenever the Treasury bought gold, it paid for it by printing currency backed by the metal. It is illegal for the metal itself to circulate as money. The gold-selling foreigner thus got dollars which he deposited in a bank, and the bank could lend the dollars out the same as any other deposits.

But near the end of 1936, prices of commodities began rising swiftly, and fiscal officials decided that continued expansion of the banks' lendable funds might facilitate an unhealthy credit boom.

Money Becomes Spendable

They decided to "sterilize" or render inactive the incoming gold. They borrowed money to pay for incoming gold instead of making the metal the basis for new currency. The borrowing took money out of the banks as fast as foreigners put it in, thus preventing expansion of the credit base.

On Sept. 14, 1937, after the recession had begun and the reverse of a credit boom was faced, the Treasury "desterilized" or activated $300,000,000 of the idle gold by depositing certificates for that amount with the Federal Reserve.

On Feb. 14, 1938, it halted sterilization of new gold inflows, and yesterday it desterilized the remaining idle metal.

The gold now will do the same thing it would have done before the days of sterilization. Instead of the foreigner putting money in a bank, however, the Treasury will spend the money, and either the recipients of federal checks or the neighborhood grocer who cashes their checks will put the money in a bank.

The first thing, for instance, that the Treasury did after desterilization was to cancel a proposed $60,000,000 withdrawal of deposits from banks to meet current expenses. From now on, the gold credit can be used either for current expenses or temporarily to reduce the public debt.

Carloadings Drop 26.6 P. C. in Week Below Last Year

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 521,978 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 1,511 cars, or .3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 189,101, or 26.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 386,481, or 42.5 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Decrease—Last wk	Decrease—Yr ago
Misc freight	207,184	12,983	109,321
Less-than-carlot merchandise	150,613	3,701	23,040
Coal	91,130†	17,580	25,096
Grain and grain products	28,781	2,790	460
Western districts	17,049	1,628	297
Livestock	11,090†	142	473
Western districts	8,007†	44	614
Forest products	22,502	1,312	13,230
Ore	6,177†	999	11,273
Coke	4,501†	554	6,203

† Increase.

J. J. Caffery Heads SEC's N. Y. Office

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities commission has announced appointment of James J. Caffery to be administrator of the New York regional office.

Mr. Caffery has been administrator of the commission's Boston regional office since March, 1936.

Hector J. Dowd was appointed assistant administrator of the New York regional office.

John H. Kelley was appointed head attorney of the same office.

Joseph P. Rooney will serve as acting regional administrator in the Boston regional office.

Electric Power Output Off

NEW YORK—Electric output of American Water Works & Electric Co. system for week ended April 9 totaled 39,779,000 kwh, a decrease of 20.4 per cent from like week of 1937.

President Defines Spending Program in His Fireside Chat

(Continued from Page 1)

projects, which he had under the old act.

In Congress, while there was some opposition, and some doubts about the program were expressed, every indication seemed to be that the President's program would be speedily enacted, with the maximum opposition effort concentrating upon further earmarking of the funds.

Thus the impact of the President's recovery drive—whatever it really turns out to be—is expected to begin within a reasonable length of time. The program involves disbursement by various administrative organs of $3,012,000,000 within the time limits of a few months. Of this sum, $2,062,000,000 would be expended on WPA, farm security, Youth Administration, CCC, public works, flood control, highways, and public buildings. The remaining $950,000,000 would be advanced largely on loan, although $550,000,000 of that total might be expended instead of recoverable.

In addition, on the score of psychological or real inflation, long steps are being taken to increase the supply of bank credit. The Federal Reserve Board set immediately about plans to relax its reserve requirements to about the level of May 1, 1937, freeing $750,000,000 to be added now to excess reserves. These totaled about $1,703,000,000 on April 13, so they will speedily rise to $2,473,000,000. But that is not all. The $1,392,000,000 released in sterilized gold may join excess reserves as it is made available for expenditures. If all used, that would raise excess reserves to $3,873,000,000, a high record exceeding the previous high marks—which were above $3,000,000,000 on Dec. 11, 1935, and Aug. 11, 1936.

Thus the President's program really proceeds in three stages. First, de-sterilized gold is today available for already authorized spending. Second, further disbursements of $3,012,000,000 are requested, and expected to be authorized by Congress. Third, comes the vast addition to potential inflation through expanded bank reserves.

Hoped to Make Easter More Real

The President began by apologizing for speaking on such a subject in Holy Week, but he added the aspiration that by speaking last night he might make the hope of Easter more real at some firesides.

He explained that only in the last seven months had the steady march toward national recovery received a setback, and only in two months has it become apparent that "Government itself can no longer safely fail to take aggressive Government steps to meet it." At the same time, this recession—said the President—"has not returned us to the disasters and suffering of the beginning of 1933," for money in the bank is safe, farmers are no longer in deep distress, dangers of speculation are less and national income 50 per cent higher than in 1932.

His method outlined, the President linked his aim to the perpetuation of democracy. He said:

Think of Personal Liberties

In recommending this program I am thinking not only of the immediate economic needs of the people of the nation, but also of their personal liberties—the most precious possession of all Americans. I am thinking of our democracy and of the recent trend in other parts of the world away from the democratic ideal.

Democracy has disappeared in several other great nations—not because the people of those nations disliked democracy, but because they had grown tired of unemployment and insecurity, of seeing their children hungry while they sat helpless in the face of government confusion, government weakness, through lack of leadership in government. Finally, in desperation, they chose to sacrifice liberty in the hope of getting something to eat. We in America know that our own democratic institutions can be preserved and made to work. But in order to preserve them we need to act together, to meet the problems of the nation boldly, and to prove that the practical operation of democratic government is equal to the task of protecting the security of the people.

Not only our future economic soundness but the very soundness of our democratic institutions depends on the determination of our Government to give employment to idle men. The people of America are in agreement in defending their liberties at any cost, and the first line of that defense lies in the protection of economic security. Your Government, seeking to protect democracy, must prove that Government is stronger than the forces of business depression.

How Dictatorships Begin

History proves that dictatorships do not grow out of strong and successful governments but out of weak and helpless ones. If by Democratic methods people get a government strong enough to protect them from fear and starvation, their democracy succeeds, but if they do not, they grow impatient. Therefore, the only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over its government.

We are a rich nation; we can afford to pay for security and prosperity without having to sacrifice our liberties into the bargain.

In the first century of our republic we were short of capital, short of workers and short of industrial production, but we were rich in free land, free timber and free mineral wealth. The federal government rightly assumed the duty of promoting business and relieving depression by giving subsidies of land and other resources.

Thus, from our earliest days we have had a tradition of substantial government help to our system of private enterprise. But today the government no longer has vast tracts of rich land to give away and we have discovered that we must spend large sums to conserve our land from further erosion and our forests from further depletion. The situation is also very different from the old days, because now we have plenty of capital, banks and insurance companies loaded with idle money; plenty of industrial productive capacity and several millions of workers looking for jobs. It is following tradition as well as necessity, if government strives to put idle money and idle men to work, to increase our public wealth and to build up the health and strength of the people—and to help our system of private enterprise to function.

Worth All It Will Cost

It is going to cost something to get out of this recession this way but the profit of getting out of it will pay for the cost several times over. Lost working time is lost money. Every day that a working man is unemployed, or a machine is unused, or a business organization is marking time, is a loss to the nation. Because of idle men and idle machines this nation lost $100,000,000,000 between 1929 and the spring of 1933. This year you, and the people of this country, are making about $12,000,000,000 less than last year.

If you think back to the experiences of the early years of this administration you will remember the doubts and fears expressed about the rising expenses of government. But to the surprise of the doubters, as we proceeded to carry on the program which included public works and work relief, the country grew richer instead of poorer.

It is worthwhile to remember that the annual national people's income was $30,000,000,000 more in 1937 than in 1932. It is true that the national debt increased $16,000,000,000, but remember that in this increase must be included several billion dollars worth of assets which eventually will reduce that debt and that many billion dollars of permanent public improvements — schools, roads, bridges, tunnels, public buildings, parks and a host of other things meet your eye in every one of the 3,100 counties in the United States.

No doubt you will be told that the government spending program of the past five years did not cause the increase in our national income. They will tell you that business revived because of private spending and investment. That is true in part, for the Government spent only a small part of the total. But that Government spending acted as a trigger to set off private activity. That is why the total addition to our national production and national income has been so much greater than the contribution of the Government itself."

Labor of All People

The government contribution of land that we once made to business was the land of all the people. And the government contribution of money which we now make to business ultimately comes out of the labor of all the people. It is, therefore, only sound morality, as well as a sound distribution of buying power, that the benefits of the prosperity coming from this use of the money of all the people should be distributed among all the people—at the bottom as well as at the top.

Consequently, I am again expressing my hope that the Congress will enact at this session a wage-and-hour bill putting a floor under industrial wages and a limit on working hours—to ensure a better distribution of our prosperity, a better distribution of available work, and a sounder distribution of buying power.

You may get all kinds of impressions in regard to the total cost of this new program, or in regard to the amount that will be added to the net national debt.

It is a big program. Last Autumn in a sincere effort to bring government expenditures and government income into closer balance, the budget worked out called for sharp decreases in government spending.

Estimates Too Low

In the light of present conditions those estimates were far too low. This new program adds $2,062,000,000 to direct Treasury expenditures and another $950,000,000 to government loans—and the latter sum, because they are loans, will come back to the Treasury in the future.

The net effect on the debt of the government is this—between now and July 1, 1939—fifteen months away—the Treasury will have to raise less than $1,500,000,000 of new money.

Such an addition to the net debt of the United States need not give concern to any citizen, for it will return to the people of the United States many times over in increased buying power and eventually in much greater government tax receipts because of the increase in the citizen income.

His Responsibilities

Then, in conclusion, the President set forth his concept of his own responsibilities to the whole people. He said:

Finally, I should like to say a personal word to you.

I never forget that I live in a house owned by all the American people and that I have been given their trust.

I try always to remember that their deepest problems are human. I constantly talk with those who come to tell me their own points of view, with those who manage the great industries and financial institutions of the country, with those who represent the farmer and the worker, and often with average citizens without high position who come to this house.

And constantly I seek to look beyond the doors of the White House, beyond the officialdom of the National Capital, into the hopes and fears of men and women in their homes. I have traveled the country over many times.

My friends, my enemies, my daily mail brings to me reports of what you are thinking and hoping. I want you to be sure that neither battles nor burdens of office shall ever blind me to an intimate knowledge of the way the American people want to live and the simple purposes for which they put me here.

Profit for All

In these great problems of government I try not to forget that what really counts at the bottom of it all is that the men and women willing to work can have a decent job to take care of themselves and their homes and their children adequately; that the farmer, the factory worker, the storekeeper, the gas station man, the manufacturer, the merchant—big and small—the banker who takes pride in the help he gives to the building of his community—that all these can be sure of a reasonable profit and safety for the savings they earn—not today nor tomorrow alone, but as far ahead as they can see.

I can hear your unspoken wonder as to where we are headed in this troubled world. I cannot expect all of the people to understand all of the people's problems: but it is my job to try to understand those problems.

I always try to remember that reconciling differences cannot satisfy every one completely. Because I do not expect too much, I am not disappointed. But I know that I must never give up—that I must never lift the greater interest of all the people down, merely because that might be for the moment the easiest personal way out.

I believe we have been right in the course we have charted. To abandon our purpose of building a greater, a more stable and a more tolerant America, would be to miss the tide and perhaps to miss the port. I propose to sail ahead. I feel sure that your hopes and your help are with me. For to reach a port, we must sail—sail, not tie at anchor, sail, not drift.

Offers Rail Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Carroll Miller
Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission

One Unified Rail System Advocated By ICC Member

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carroll Miller, an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, has suggested that all railroads be placed in a single, privately managed system as a solution for their financial problems.

Mr. Miller's plan was sent to Congress for consideration by committees seeking new methods of attacking the railroad problem.

The commissioner said the alternatives appeared to be government ownership and operation, or consolidation for ownership and operation under private management.

He urged that steps be taken immediately to compel the consolidation of all railroads into a single system, declaring this afforded the "only practical and permanent solution."

"Why temporize further with a problem of long standing and which has become acute?" he asked.

"Why at this stage undertake further study and research? A crisis exists and time is of the essence.

"The patient requires an operation and not further diagnosis. . . . Why not proceed at once upon the theory that compulsory consolidation is the only 'solution' in this country and confine the undertaking to a single task of drafting the necessary recommendations for legislation and administration to carry it out? That will require a great deal of courage, to be sure, but not nearly as great as will be needed to face a complete collapse of the transportation machine."

Mr. Miller proposed a board of railroad executives to direct the one-system's affairs, with regional managers strategically located throughout the country.

Urging complete consolidation, Mr. Miller estimated it would take at least 20 years to bring the roads together by "piecemeal experimentation."

"Anything short of a complete grouping would leave open the gates for financial interests, competitive practices, unprofitable solicitation, inequitable divisions as well as other things . . ." he said.

The "popular objections" to monopolies, Mr. Miller asserted, would not be applicable, "because one national railroad system would be a controlled monopoly incapable of the practices against which objection is raised."

The Miller plan, forwarded to Chairman Wheeler (O-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was preceded by another single-system consolidation plan that Senator Wheeler made public earlier in the week.

Cut in Reserve Requirements Seen Bullish on Money Rates

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In the rush of financial news today of course the President's noon-day speech on pump-priming was the outstanding item of interest to Wall Street. The market lagged until the gist of the message began to come out on the broadtapes, and then took a firm trend on the outstanding item of news in the message, the reduction in member bank reserve requirements of $750,000,000. This was definitely a surprise.

The rest of the message, except for the political coloring matter, consisted of the now familiar pump-priming proposals, WPA relief outlays, and gold desterilization, which had already been discussed and anticipated. But it had actually been rumored that, if the inactive gold was to be desterilized, with consequent automatic increase in member bank reserves, that Congress might be asked for Reserve Board permission to notch up the reserve requirements still further in order to prevent excess reserves from automatically increasing. Instead of a rise in reserve requirements (cut in excess reserves) a decrease was announced.

Excess Reserves Jump

As a result, quick pencil work showed that excess reserves would soon rise nearly to the highest levels on record. Latest weekly figures showed approximately $1,780,000,000. The $750,000,000 will raise this to around $2,530,000,000. The sluicing of inactive gold into member bank reserves will in the course of time increase them by perhaps five-sixths of $1,400,000,000, or at least $1,150,000,000. The total will be about as follows:

Present excess reserves	$1,780,000,000
Reduction in reserve requirements	750,000,000
Inactive Gold Fund etc,	1,150,000,000
Total	$3,680,000,000

This figure is right up close to the all-time high in December 1935 of around $3,500,000,000 at the time Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase bank began to say they ought to be reduced and the late Parker Gilbert of J. P. Morgan & Company to say they shouldn't be. The President's announcement therefore promptly put a new face on the government bond market, for as staggering a total as this of idle funds in the money market, is considered bound to have a bullish effect not only on bill rates and note yields but on the prices of the longest maturities. The official move resembles the "napoleonic" action advised by Major Angas last September, and was in sharp contrast to the trifling rescue operations tried by the Treasury and the Reserve Board when Government bonds fell out of bed a year ago.

Some News Bearish

On the other hand two other items of the day's Washington news, one minor and the other major, were less bullish, either for bonds or for stocks. The minor one was of course the refusal of the ICC to grant the rails an increase in basic passenger fare, the major one the President's almost unprecedented attempt to interfere in the cogitations of the Congressional conference committee on the tax bill.

The passenger fare announcement was naturally a disappointment but of minor effect. Only about $30,000,000 had been asked for. Half that had been expected here. The roads principally effected are the Eastern systems, and they are for the most part in the "border-line" or near-bankruptcy category. New York Central faces $14,000,000 of nearby maturities and interest-payments, but its credit is good and it can borrow; it has put its financial house in order in recent years. Pennsylvania is still more or less in the black. The New Haven is bust anyway. B. & O., despite its prominence in the passenger fare controversy of the last two years carries very few passangers in proportion to its freight business.

In this connection the worst blow suffered by rail credit this week was the deferment of interest by Atchison on its adjustment 4's. It had the right, but nevertheless the whole list of Atchison obligations slid and even the underlying 4's of 1995 dropped to 98½ and rail bonds turned down again from their recent fortnight's rally.

The President's message was considered chiefly important as evidence that the Administration refuses to accept the trend of the times. Modification of the undistributed profits tax and the caiptal gains tax was first considered in Congress at the special session and the more independent Congress has become the more the existing law has been whittled away in the new bill.

Sees Faulty Reasoning

On several scores the Street felt, as it naturally would, that the President's reasoning was faulty. In the first place he based his argument for the capital gains tax on ability to pay. An objection is entered here however on several grounds. First, while the tax on gains does fit ability to pay, the failure of the law to make any compensating allowance for capital losses except for $2000 out of income is not adjusted to ability to pay at all. If a man has a true income of $100,000 and a capital loss of $100,000, he is taxed on $98,000 of his income though, on the statutory theory that capital gains are income, his capital loss means he has no income and consequently no ability-to-pay at all.

Second objection here to such official reasoning is that if ability-to-pay is a criterion, the undistributed profits tax is condemned at the start. In practice this latter tax falls for the most part on inability-to-pay. The big corporations which have "arrived," and can afford to pay heavy dividends, get off lightly, and the weak corporations, with impaired surplus, with wide inventory fluctuations, with large expansion programs, or with statutory limits on dividend policy, are the ones hardest hit by the penalty tax on ploughed-in earnings. Lastly on this score it is argued here that the Administration con hardly with a clear conscience enunciate as broad a principle of taxes since its revenues are for the most part obtained, through miscellaneous internal taxes, nuisance taxes, revenue tariffs, payroll or Social Security taxes, etc., on those least able to pay.

"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose"

It is this matter of losses, which the President did not mention, which is considered the gist of the trouble in the capital gains tax. The present arrangement puts the Treasury in a "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" position against the taxpayer. The notion that capital values normally grow and rarely shrink seems to have originated with the classical economists, been taken up by the Socialists, re-furbished by the single-taxers and accepted in whole cloth by the New Deal.

Nobody in Washington seems to talk about losses except where something can be made out of it in the form of rules and regulations for the stock market. But Wall Street seems to feel that the capitalist has refused to play ball with the Treasury on the basis of "heads-the-Treasury - wins - tails - as - a - tax-pay-I-lose." In 1929 profits from the sale of capital assets reported in individual income tax returns aggregated $3,688,000,000, or about 15 per cent of all reported net income in that year. But for 1934 reported net capital gains aggregated only $211,000,000, and for 1935 only $505,000,000, or only 3 per cent of total income reported in federal tax returns.

As Mr. Elliston pointed out on the front page of the Monitor this week, the current depression seems more closely related to a decline in the "capital goods" industries than in consumer demands. The capital gains tax seems to have something to do with it, and Wall Street took rather wryly the President's parting remark that by his suggestions "business will be helped, not hurt."

Bendix Sells Bonds; Changing Over Into Operating Company

SOUTH BEND, Ind., (AP)—Private sale of $5,000,000 of debenture bonds and reorganization of the Bendix Aviation Company from a holding to an operating company were announced at the stockholders' annual meeting here.

Vincent Bendix, president, said the bond issue would pay off debts, finance construction of a new aviation plant at Bendix, N. J., and supply new working capital.

A spokesman of General Motors Corp., two officials of which recently were named to the Bendix staff, said reorganization of the company would be completed this year. Bendix Aviation was built from subsidiary corporations. Through economy of operation, the spokesman added, greater purchases by General Motors from the plant here are probable.

David O. Thomas, formerly manager of the Saginaw, Mich., malleable castings division of General Motors, who recently was made Bendix vice-president in charge of the automotive division, and E. R. Palmer, formerly assistant comptroller of General Motors, who became vice-chairman of Bendix in charge of finance, were added to the directorate.

The debenture issue matures in 10 years and carries an interest rate of three and one-half per cent. The money is allocated: $1,000,000 to pay direct bank loans of last year; $1,500,000 for the New Jersey plant; and the rest as working capital.

Appraisals by FHA Reach Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration said its business had increased sharply since Congress approved two months ago insurance of mortgages up to 90 per cent of the value of small homes.

In the week ended April 9, it said, mortgages appraised totaled $23,242,102, a new high in FHA records. The March total was $95,161,202, an increase of 40 per cent over March, 1937.

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A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group, will be furnished on request.

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Income Tax Exemption Drive Is Declared by President

(Continued from Page 1)

exemptions—securities and employees—but observed that such action would require a constitutional amendment, and that he saw little hope of ratification of such an amendment by the states.

Way Has Been Paved

Following the President's tax evasion message to Congress on June 1, 1937, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia introduced a bill to permit the States to tax the compensation of federal employees and the income from future issues of federal securities. He introduced also a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would empower the Federal Government to tax the compensation of state and municipal employees and the income from state and municipal securities.

No doubt exists of the power of the Federal Government to tax its employees and its securities. But to tax them while local employees and securities were exempt would produce an inequality that nobody proposes. So the exemptions have continued, faced with constitutional doubts about the power to tax local issues and employees.

The efforts to end tax exemptions has been long under way. Particularly in times of heavy surtaxes, the flight into tax exempts is great. Investment in such securities, in the words of one Wall Street writer, affords "a comfortable cyclone cellar for the rich man."

With some exceptions, all Federal employees are subject to the federal income tax and exempt from any state tax on income derived from the Federal Government, while employees of states and their political subdivisions are subject to the state income tax, if one is imposed, and exempt from federal tax on income derived from a state or local government.

Result of Dual System

This partial immunity of public employees from income taxation results from the existence of a dual system under which the Federal and State Governments possess sovereign powers without concurrent jurisdictions. Thus while the Federal Government or a State Government is free to impose an income tax on its own employees, it has been held that neither can levy an income tax on the employees of the other without encroaching upon the other's sovereign powers. The same theory inhibits Federal taxation of the income from State or municipal securities and State taxation of the income from Federal securities.

Since by tax exemption local securities enjoy an attractiveness they would not otherwise have, it has been held unlikely that the requisite number of States would ratify a Constitutional Amendment completely rectifying the matter.

A long line of Supreme Court decisions hold that the doctrine of immunity is a necessary noncomitant of the system of dual sovereignties, beginning in the famous decision of Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of McCullough v. Maryland in 1819.

Stiff Barriers in Way

In view of the strong constitutional precedents, experts have considered that some circumlocution at least would be necessary to secure the validity of a mere statute removing the foregoing exemptions. What device the President now favors remains to be seen.

The amount of wholly or partially tax-exempt securities outstanding on June 30, 1936, totaled $63,843,000,000. The loss to the Federal Government runs to hundreds of millions of dollars a year—perhaps as high as $1,000,000,000. But the President's proposal would apply to new issues only, so revenues would build up but slowly. If tax exemption had been ended a decade ago, nearly half the issues now outstanding would be taxable, with an added annual income of perhaps $400,000,000.

The new revenue to be acquired from taxation on salaries of public employees would not be immense, because the great bulk of such workers fall in the low-salaried class, and with allowable deductions would probably pay no income tax at all. Only if the tax base is broadened, along La Follette lines, would really substantial gains be made.

World Vista by Shortwave

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions E. S. T.
HJ1ABB..	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.76	4.78	4:30 to 10 p.m.
TIGPH...	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RC...	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB...	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45 to 9:45 p. m.
HRN.....	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30 to 10 p. m. (later Sun.)
TG2X....	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m. to midnight
HJ4ABD..	Medellin, Colombia	50.25	5.97	8 to 10:30 p. m.
XEBT....	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m. to midnight, irregly
CPCX....	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6.00	7 a. m. to midnight
COCO....	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m. to midnight.
HJ3ABH..	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC.....	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:30 to 11 p. m.
HJ4ABP..	Medellin, Colombia	49.75	6.03	5 to 11 p. m.
HP5B....	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL...	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	7 to 9 p. m.
HJ1ABG..	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30 to 10 p. m.
W8XAL...	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 10 to mid.
W3XAU...	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
CFRX....	Toronto, Canada	49.42	6.07	Irregular evenings
HP5F....	Colon, Panama	49.34	6.08	8 to 10 p. m.
CRCX....	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30 to 11:30 p. m.
W3XAL...	New York, N. Y. (NBC)	49.18	6.10	9:15 p. m. to 1 a. m.
W9XF....	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.11	5 to 8 p. m.; mid. to 1 a. m.
HJ6ABB..	Manizales, Colombia	49.10	6.11	7 to 11 p. m. irreg.
W2XE....	New York (CBS)	49.02	6.12	11 p. m. to midnight
H3ABX...	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX...	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m. to midnight
COCD....	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m. to midnight
W8XK....	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	10 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO....	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
HJ4ABE..	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.14	4 to 10:30 p. m.
YV5RD...	Caracas, Venezuela	48.72	6.16	3:30 to 10 p. m.
HRD.....	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8 to 11 p. m.
HIN.....	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15 to 9:15 p. m.
YV4RD...	Maracay, Ven.	47.62	6.30	6:30 to 9:30 p. m.
COCH....	Havana, Cuba	47.47	6.32	6 p. m to midnight
YV5RH...	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7 to 11 p. m.
YV4RB...	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO..	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9 to 11 p. m.
HC2RL...	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sun., 5:45 to 7:45 p. m. Tues., 9:20 to 11:20 p. m.
TIEP.....	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6 to 11:30 p. m.
FO8AA...	Papeete, Tahiti	42.25	7.10	Tues., Fri., 1 to midnight
XECR....	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6 to 8 p. m.
COBZ....	Havana, Cuba	33.34	9.00	8 p. m. to midnight
HAT-4...	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sun., 6 to 7; Wed. 7 to 8 p. m.
COBX....	Havana, Cuba	32.61	9.20	Noon to midnight
OAX4J...	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m. to 1 a. m.
HBL.....	Geneva, Switzerland	32.12	9.34	Mon., 6:45 to 8 p. m.
COCH....	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m. to midnight
EAQ-2...	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	7:30 to 8 p. m.
HJ1ABE..	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30 to 9 p. m.
HJU.....	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5....	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB.....	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	2 to 4:30 a. m.; noon to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p. m.
VK3ME...	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4 to 7 a. m., except Sundays
OZF.....	Skamlebaek, Denmark	31.51	31.52	2 to 6:45 p. m.
HJ6ABH..	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	7 to 10 p. m.
ZBW-3...	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4 to 10 a.m. (try 4 to 7)
W2XAF...	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	8 p. m. to midnight
VPD-2...	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30 to 7 a. m., irregularly
DJN.....	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid. to 5:15 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
DJA.....	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid. to 5:15 a. m.; 6 to 11 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
W1XK....	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m to 1 a. m.
KZRM....	Manila, P. I.	31.35	9.57	5 to 7 a. m.
HJ2ABC..	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6 to 9:30 p. m.
VK3LR...	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	1 to 8:30 a. m.
GSC.....	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4 to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11:20 p. m.
HP5J....	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6 to 10 p. m.
POJ.....	Hilversum, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7 to 8 p. m.; Wed., 7 to 10 p. m.
VK2ME...	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., mid. to 2; 5 to 9 a. m
W3XAU...	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 7 (or 8) p. m.
VK6ME...	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	6 to 8:30 a. m.
VUB.....	Delhi, India	31.28	9.59	9:30 p. m.
CB960...	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	6 to 7:30 p. m.
RAN.....	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7 to 9:15 p. m.
ZTJ.....	Johannesburg, S. Af.	42.23	9.61	11:45 p. m. to 12:45 a. m.
HJ1ABP..	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5 to 10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABD..	Bucaramanga, Colombia	31.15	9.63	7 to 11 p. m.
2RO.....	Rome, Italy	31.15	9.63	7:35 p. m. to mid.
TGWA...	Guatemala City	31.13	9.63	Mon., Thurs., 8 to 11 p. m.
CS2WA...	Montevideo, Uruguay	31.12	9.64	7 a. m. to midnight.
CSW2A...	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tue.Thur.Sat., 4:30 to 7 p. m.
LRX.....	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3 to 10:30 p. m.
COCQ....	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m. to midnight
IRF.....	Rome, Italy	30.52	9.83	7:35 to 9 p. m.
COCN....	Havana, Cuba	30.35	9.90	7 p. m. to midnight
CQN.....	Macau, South China	30.21	9.92	Mon., Fri., 7 to 8:30 a. m.
JDY.....	Dairen, Manchuria	30.20	9.93	7 to 8 a. m.
CSW.....	Lisbon, Portugal	30.18	9.94	6 to 8 p. m.
PMN.....	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30 to 10:30 a. m., irreg.
ORK.....	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m.
PLP.....	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30 to 10:30 a. m., irregularly
HBO.....	Geneva, Switz	26.31	11.40	Mon., 6:45 to 8 p. m.
COCX....	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m to midnight
CJRX....	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4...	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15 to 8 p. m.; 10 to 1
GSD.....	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2 to 4:30; 10:45 to noon; 12:20 to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11:20 p. m.
DJD.....	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
OAX5A...	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7 to 11:15 p. m., irreg.
JZJ.....	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	6:30 to 7:30 a. m.; 3 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.; 12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
W1XAL...	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	4:45 to 6:30 p. m.; Sun., 3 to 6:30
COGF....	Matanzas, Cuba	25.41	11.80	8 a. m. to 11:15 p. m.
2RO.....	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	12:20 to 5:45; 6 to 7:30 p. m.
W2XE....	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.83	6:30 to 11 p. m.
OLR-4A..	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30 to 5 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 7 to 9:10 p. m.
W8XK....	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	7 to 10 p. m.
TPA-3...	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE.....	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6 to 7; 10 to 11 a. m.; Daily, 10:15 p. m. to mid.
TPJ.....	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40 to 2:30 p. m.
HBJ.....	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.53	Mon., 6:45 to 8 p. m.
HVJ.....	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30 to 10:45 a. m.
DJL.....	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8 to 9; 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p. m.
JZK.....	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	12:30 to 1:30; 6:30 to 7:30 a. m.; 3 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
GSO.....	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	4 to 6; 6:20 to 7:30 p. m.
W8XK....	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DoB.....	Zeesen, Germany	19 74	15.20	4:50 to 11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
PCJ.....	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8 to 11:30 a.m.
OLR-5A..	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8 to 9:50 a. m.; 2 to 2:15 p. m.
TPA-2...	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
W1XAL...	Boston, Mass	19.60	15.25	Sun., 11 to noon: 2:15 to 4 pm
GSI.....	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15 to 3:45 p. m.
W2XE....	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	19.65	15.27	1 to 6 p. m.
DJQ.....	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6 to 8 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
W2XAD..	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	11 a. m. to 9 p. m.
DJP.....	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50 to 11 p. m.
HAS-3...	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m.
W2XE....	New York (CBS)	16.89	17.76	6:30 p. m. to midnight
W2XAL...	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
GSC.....	Daventry, England	16.83	17.83	2 to 4:15 a. m.; 5:45 to 9; 9:15 to noon; 12:20 to 3:45 p. m.
HS8PJ...	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8 to 10 a. m.
W2XE....	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	13.94	21.52	7:30 to 10 a. m.
W8XK....	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	4:45 to 7 a. m.

Who Rang the Bell? No, Not Major Bowes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 15

A reporter asked President Roosevelt this morning what the bell was that rang as he was radiocasting last night. The President replied that it was connected with the police guard system, outside in the grounds, and had not come through the White House switchboard.

"We thought it was Major Bowes," said another reporter.

Vast laughter followed—the loudest and longest in reportorial memory—and the President, who has been used to setting-off laughs at his press conference—joined in with what seemed to be just a shade less than amusement.

Appomattox Park Area Now Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 4—Acquisition of the last parcel of land near Appomattox to complete the area necessary for a 1,000-acre park was completed on the 73rd anniversary of Lee's surrender there.

This anniversary saw Appomattox ready for restoration work by the National Park Service, which plans to reconstruct the McLean House, the old jail, the tavern, and the courthouse.

Thomas F. Gray recently signed an option which gave the Government the piece of land necessary to complete the 1,000-acre park, and that parcel was the last made over by many property owners, some of whom have done so at a loss.

Acquisition of the entire property marks the end of a 10-year struggle to preserve the area and restore the landmark where Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, virtually ending the War Between the States.

The movement to create a park at Appomattox began ten years ago in the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Lynchburg. Representative Harry St. George Tucker and Senator Claude A. Swanson secured passage of a bill through Congress creating a commission to plan a park. Opposition caused plans for a monument to be abandoned. Later the land was acquired through the Resettlement Administration when the Appomattox Historical Park Association was formed, with Joel W. Flood as President.

Estimates of 10,000 tourists a year to the new park are made by the Park Service.

Landon Had 'Heard The Speech Before'

EMPORIA, Kan., April 15 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, dressed in oil field clothes, dropped into the Emporia Gazette office today on his way to visit one of his oil wells.

"Governor," asked one of William Allen White's reporters, "what do you think about the President's radio speech last night?"

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee grinned and answered:

"The speech sounded good if you had heard it for the first time. But having heard it so many times before, I couldn't help but think all the time the President was delivering it of the fact that there are as many unemployed today as there were when he went into office. I guess the increase in the national income which he bragged of didn't mean much to that large group."

Six Suits Against Film Firm Settled

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15 (AP)—Six of seven libel suits against Warner Brothers in connection with the film adaption of "I'm a Fugitive From a Georgia Chain Gang" have been settled out of court "for substantial amounts," Prison Commissioner Vivian L. Stanley said today.

Only Mr. Stanley's case against the company will be tried, starting next Monday. He asks $100,000 damages.

Robert Elliott Burns, fugitive author of the book which he started writing in the Troup (LaGrange) County stockade, now lives in Newark, N. J. No recent move has been made to extradite him to Georgia to complete serving a sentence for armed robbery.

Mr. Stanley said suits against the film company settled included those of G. A. Johns, another Prison Commissioner, the late, Harold Hardy, Warden of Troup County prison system, the late E. L. Rainey, chairman of the old Prison Commission, and Paul Phillips, one time warden of old Campbell County prison camps.

North Carolina Beautifies Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Highway beautification projects are under way on Federal highways leading to New Bern.

For five miles, on Route 17, between Bridgeton and Askin, both sides of the road for 60 feet have been cleared and grass-planted. Mimosa are to be planted informally, and other trees are being retained, in the plan to beautify the roadside.

More formal planting is being done on Route 70 south of New Bern, where 300 young cedars and 400 dogwood and holly trees have been set out. On the road to the country club old crepe myrtle trees, set out years ago by the Woman's club, have been trimmed and new ones planted.

Townsend Pardon Asked

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Senator McAdoo (D) of California said today President Roosevelt had promised to give consideration to his request for a pardon for Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old age pension advocate, who has been sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt of the House of Representatives. Dr. Townsend is expected to arrive here tomorrow to begin serving the sentence.

Drama Festival Winner Receives Hugh Eayrs Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—To the Theater of Action for its production of the second act of John Wexley's play "Steel" was awarded the Hugh Eayrs Trophy for the best production at the sixth Drama Festival (Central Ontario Region) by Malcolm Morley, the adjudicator.

Mr. Morley placed the production "The Guardsman" of the Toronto Masquers in second place, and the Welsh wayside comedy, "Birds of a Feather" by the Arts and Letters Club in third.

The Albert H. Robson awards for the best performances by a man and a woman were presented to Geoffrey Hatton in the role of Dicky Bach Dwl, "whose happy inspired moron note was just right" in "Birds of a Feather," and to Jane Mallett as Hortense, Lady Dedlock's maid in "The Great Lady Dedlock," produced by the Dickens' Fellowship players.

Rica McLean Farquarson was awarded the Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal as the writer of the best original Canadian play produced during the festival, "They Meet Again," an effective little comedy.

The production of the Theater of Action will go on to Winnipeg where the Dominion Drama Festival is to be held, and the production of the Toronto Masquers was considered another likely entrant in the finals.

Village in Ozarks Misses Its 'Light'

THAYER, Mo., April 15 (AP)—This community of 2,000 in the heart of the Ozark Mountains was resigned today to three months of the life it knew a decade or more ago, before the advent of electric light and power.

The dim glow of oil lamps, lanterns, and candles replaced the brightness of modern lighting in homes and business houses last night as the Arkansas-Missouri Power Company made good its threat to cease all service. There were no street lights.

R. H. Williams, President of the Town Council, said, "No formal request will be made for the company to continue service." A municipal power plant is under construction but cannot be completed until July.

Before the power was cut off yesterday, a gasoline engine was installed at the city pumping station to maintain the water supply. A flour mill was forced to discontinue operations and several other business establishments were affected.

The Council President said the utilities action "came about through the Court's holding the Company was trespassing and had no right to operate here as it never had a franchise." Several times previously the Company had threatened to withdraw service but did not act until the municipal plant was started, Mr. Williams added.

Bureau Issues Stamp Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A philatelic section containing information gathered by United States Government representatives stationed abroad concerning stamps, is found in the biweekly issues of Foreign Communication News published by the Transportation Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Issues and reissues of foreign stamps, denominations, size, design and color, and other available details, are given. Persons desiring to purchase any stamps listed should do so through the usual trade channels, since reporting officers cannot act in that capacity, it was stated.

It was announced that such information is being disseminated in response to the expressed desire of dealers. The complete service is distributed at a subscription rate of $1 a year. Sample copies of the weekly service may be had upon application to the Transportation Division, or any district branch of the Bureau located in commercial centers in the United States.

Elliott Roosevelts Buy Radio Station

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Communications Commission gave permission yesterday to Mrs. Ruth G. Roosevelt, wife of Elliott Roosevelt, to buy Fort Worth Broadcasters, Inc.—radio station KFJZ.

The station now is controlled by R. S. Bishop. The purchase price of the station was given as $57,500, of which $12,500 is cash. The remainder will be paid in 24 equal quarterly installments.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's daughter-in-law, will own 313 shares of the station's stock, her husband one share and Harry Hutchinson one share. Elliott will be President and Secretary-Treasurer of the corporation and Mrs. Roosevelt Vice-President.

The Commission said Mrs. Roosevelt had assets in excess of $89,500 and that her husband would be available for advice on matters of policies and management. Under his present contract of employment, the Commission added, Roosevelt will be free to devote 40 to 50 per cent of his time to the affairs of KFJZ.

Constitution Forest Planned for Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 13—The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution will plant 28 acres to pine seedlings in the George Washington National Forest this spring as a memorial to the framers of the Constitution. M. C. Howard, supervisor of the park, said the "Constitution Forest" will be located on U. S. Route No. 60 where it crosses the Blue Ridge Mountains.

In addition to the seedling pines, seven larger trees will be grouped around a bronze marker to be dedicated at 2 p. m. on May 4. Each one of these seven trees will be dedicated to a Virginia framer of the Constitution, and will be planted by one of their descendants.

State Research Has Been Thorough in Scope

(Continued from Page 9)

the vivid fact that research is needed as the basis of true governmental progress.

New Commission Authorized

With but little more than this conviction to back them up, the taxpayers' group, and others interested in good government, asked the Legislature a year ago to appropriate $65,000 for another Commission. Much to the surprise of State House observers, the Legislature complied with the request.

Just one year ago this month the Commission was named. It included, besides Mr. MacDonald, the following:

Chairman, Joseph R. Cotton, Republican State Senator from Lexington; Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the House; Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican House Floor leader; Arthur I. Burgess of Quincy, Republican member of the House; William H. Henchy, Judge in Woburn district court; State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley of Abington.

In an editorial a few days after the Commission was named, The Christian Science Monitor pointed out: ". . . It requires expert knowledge and painstaking research to unravel the Massachusetts governmental and revenue picture. The new Commission no doubt will recognize that few of its members are trained in such research, or have time to devote to the type of study acutely needed. While there is yet time, the Commission should either employ its own qualified researchers or arrange for help from one of the well known institutions which make a business of such studies. Only in this way can taxpayers be assured of having presented to them a year from now economy and tax recommendations based by experts on sound non-partisan facts."

Chooosing a Researcher

Pursuing such a course, the Commission members sought for available research talent. They were directed to Howard G. Fishack who had put through some consequential reforms in New Jersey. He was completing his term as head of the Governmental Research Association, which is the central organization of persons professionally engaged in governmental research, and was deemed an outstanding man to start the wheels rolling in Massachusetts. Arrangements were made for Mr. Fishack to secure a leave of absence from his work as executive secretary of the Research Bureau of Newark, and he opened offices in the Massachusetts State House last July.

It was obvious from the start that there would not be sufficient time and money to study every department and each detail of all the governmental units in the Bay State, for in 300 years they have grown amazingly complex and their combined expenditures run over $1,000,000 a day. So Mr. Fishack's first job was to discuss with the Commission just what tack the survey should take. A work program was arranged covering about one-fourth of the state's functions.

Then, Mr. Fishack had to choose experts to carry on the research into the departments chosen. In his selection he was fortunate. Take the question of the Metropolitan District police, referred to before. Mr. Fishack was able to borrow from the Institute of Public Administration in New York, Bruce Smith, who has gained national recognition for his reorganization of the New York and Chicago police departments, and the Massachusetts State Police. With such a wealth of background behind him, it was a relatively simple matter for Mr. Smith to examine the MDC police.

Getting Expert Aid

In the field of finance, Mr. Fishack secured from the Institute, A. E. Buck, recognized authority on governmental fiscal matters and author of several standard texts on the subject. Another widely known Institute expert was Dr. Carl B. McCombs, specialist in public health and institutional work. He, too, participated in the Massachusetts survey.

In examining the all important subject of welfare, the Commission obtained the services of Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan, recognized as a national authority on public welfare administration. Assisting Professor Haber was Stephen B. Story, former head of the Rochester, N. Y. Research Bureau and later city manager of Rochester.

With the wheels thus set in motion, Mr. Fishack by October had completed his contribution to the survey. The big remaining task was to take the reports as they came in and co-orelate them to a general program.

This function, of course, was really the most vital, for unless the facts of research are presented in such a way as to give impetus to legislative and official action the work is largely wasted. The recommendations of the experts had to be analyzed, then set in their constellation of tradition and history (no slight task in Massachusetts!) and then offered in lucid, attractive style.

For this major task the commission was eager to secure Gustave A. Moe, chief of the field staff of Public Administration Service.

Grew Out of Research

This Public Administration Service (or simply PAS, as it is known in governmental circles) is one of the more interesting developments in recent research history.

As the research movement spread, it was a natural thing that various units would spring up among those of diverse interests. The city managers, for example, would have their own organization.

Finance officials formed their own group, planning officials theirs, and so on. It became the conviction of such men as Louis Brownlow, who wrote the memorandum on which President Roosevelt based his recent request for federal reorganization, and Donald C. Stone, widely known researcher, that some central agency should be set up to act as a clearinghouse for the integration of all these activities. They set such a clearinghouse up on the campus of the University of Chicago, obtaining funds from the University and from private donors.

Soon, it became obvious there was a need for a central service, drawing from all those groups in the clearinghouse, that would be available to public officials needing expert help from the outside in carrying through governmental improvements. This central agency, its founders decided, was to be a nonprofit affair, its workers making their charges on the basis of actual costs.

PAS Now Expanding

That's how Public Administration Service started, with Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Stone in charge of the central bureau and Mr. Moe in charge of field operations. Since 1929 PAS has grown, now drawing support from 13 government research groups. It has rendered help to an impressive list of cities and states. This month PAS is moving its home office into a new $1,000,000 building on Chicago's campus. The service also now maintains permanent offices in Boston and Berkeley.

At the time Mr. Fishack was concluding his work in Massachusetts, Mr. Moe was winding up two years of work on a very important part of the Regent's inquiry into New York state education.

PAS agreed to let Mr. Moe come to Boston and the survey was imbued with dynamic energy. On Nov. 1, Mr. Moe opened offices at One Beacon street, bringing Edward B. Wilbur, Walter O. Harris, Edward W. Harding, and Joseph Pois, all members of the PAS Staff, and each with special research qualifications, into the job.

Had Large Staff

At one time, Mr. Moe's staff totaled 35 persons. It was a busy, bustling place, phones ringing, adding machines clicking off their rows of figures, typewriters clacking out drafts of reports, and the whirl of multigraph spining out press releases.

Conferences began early in the morning and sometimes continued until late at night as Mr. Moe hammered on the cardinal point that the reports must be readable, that they must be vivid enough and compelling enough to inspire action.

There was much talk, for instance, over whether one long, summary report should be submitted, covering all the work of the commission's experts, or whether the report should be submitted in sections, each section dealing with some specific department or phase of the work. The section idea won.

Then followed conferences with newspaper editors to discuss how the press releases might be made attractive to the man in the street.

Out of this work came the 16 reports. State House observers point out that even this array of work covered but a portion of the state's activities. They hope the legislature will give approval to a major part of the bill's recommended by the commission and that the good resulting will be sufficient to encourage the Commonwealth to extend research to every department of the Commonwealth.

Tax Commission Finishes

(Continued from Page 9)

tion must be carried on welfare rolls for several years to come.

Regardless of the urgency of the real estate problem, the sales tax appears headed for defeat this year, as retail groups, labor, consumers, and others jammed Gardner Auditorium to attack the measure as merely a new source of additional revenue for politicians to spend, although the legislation contained so-called safeguards penalizing any increase in expenditures by the municipalities.

Hope for Some Salvage

But proponents hope at least to save from the report the proposed improvements of the State Department of Public Welfare to provide for closer State supervision and thereby more efficient administration of local relief.

Like many another commission, which has labored long, only to witness legislative annihilation of its proposals, the 1937 Commission, it is popularly expected, will witness the downfall of another of its proposals, that, to broaden the income tax base, if the sales tax fails of adoption, by lowering exemptions for a married person from $2,500 to $1,500 and for a single person from $2,000 to $1,000. In addition the rate would be increased from 1½ to 2½ per cent. Revenue totaling $7,000,000 would be gained.

In the same report, the Commission proposed elimination or sharp reduction of the present State Tax on cities and towns to meet the annual State Budget deficit. Such elimination or reduction would be accomplished by a sliding surtax on incomes ranging up to 20 per cent. This would relieve real estate of the State Tax burden.

"Gas" Tax Diversion Hit

The commission also battered the present gubernatorial practice of diverting from the $19,000,000 gasoline tax revenue, between $8,000,000 and $12,500,000 annually for regular budget purposes to keep the State Tax at a fictitiously low figure. The Commission recommended distribution of one-third of the gasoline tax proceeds to cities and towns for highway purposes. The legislative battle on this proposal probably will be a highpoint of the session, with GOP leaders seeking to embarrass Governor Hurley by preventing his planned $8,000,000 diversion this year.

As the Commission produced report after report even its critics have been amazed at the amount of work accomplished. Many persons agree the calibre of the men appointed to the Commission is responsible for the work record established. Most persons agree that the selection of Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate, as chairman of the Commission was fortunate, in that Senator Cotton wielded a heavy controlling club over expenditures and prevented the usual "junkets" so frequently connected with such investigations.

One of the Commission's proposals which appears certain of success this year is that to allow all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt through referenda, the City-Manager-Proportional Representation system of government. Although hardly a subject for such a Commission to order to investigate, Governor Hurley turned the proposal over to the group for thorough study. Commission approval was forthcoming. At present the House of Representatives is considering it.

Critics of Massachusetts Civil Service administration greeted hopefully the Commission's two reports on Civil Service in which proposals were made for complete reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service and extension of Civil Service to practically all State, County and Municipal employees.

The Commission was sharply critical of various departmental functions, urged establishment of a State Director of Civil Service with complete administrative authority. The present Commission, politically appointed, would be divested of administrative authority and would become purely a policy-determining body. The absolute preference now accorded veterans in Civil Service examinations was attacked as "costly" in the point of efficient service.

Just how far the Civil Service Commission report will progress in the Legislature is problematical, inasmuch as the Department has considerable legislative influence and it is probable the Department favors a status quo arrangement.

Notwithstanding any possible legislative action or lack of action, the Commission study marked the first comprehensive investigation of the Department's activities in several years. The Commission contended Massachusetts' Civil Service system, the second oldest in the country, having started in 1884, has not kept pace with modern personnel administration.

Changes in M. D. C.

Transferring its research efforts to the Metropolitan District Commission and its complex problems regarding Metropolitan Boston sewerage disposal, park system and water supply, the Commission proposed to place the M. D. C. under one administrator rather than under the control of a five-man commission, and to transfer from the District to the State, the cost of road construction and maintenance under the M. D. C. to save the District $500,000 annually.

The research group also recommended abandonment of an M. D. C. radio project, more equitable assessment of sewerage and water supply costs upon the cities and towns, and possible slowing down of work on the Quabbin Reservoir project to provide relief for the taxpayers.

The Commission caused some comment when it recommended removal of State Police detectives from Civil Service, opposed Civil Service protection for uniformed members of the State Police, and proposed reduction of State Police patrolmen's pay from $1,800 to $1,500 a year. In the same report the Commission made numerous recommendations for reorganizing the Department to gain greater efficiency and economy.

State House Addition

A $1,000,000 addition to the State House to house departments now occupying quarters outside the State House was another Commission recommendation, the group contending the annual rental savings would render the construction economically sound, despite the present drive against new expenditures.

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Call STAdium 0454

Rogers Flower Shop
for Easter
Flowers Always Appropriate
1375 BEACON ST., CORNER PARK
Phone Longwood 1800

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITMAN'S CANDY
for Easter
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

Dry Cleaning
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
Laundry
Presents BUDGET BUNDLE
20 lbs. 2.25 All Finished
No extra charge for shirts
625 CONCORD AVE. CAMBRIDGE TRO. 3780

- HAMS FOR EASTER
- FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
- ASPARAGUS

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle St. Kir. 7515

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now on Display
1936 Ford Phaeton, $425
1936 Ford Cabriolet, $425
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

Summer Furniture
New Complete Line
At Special Introductory Prices
ANDERSON-RUFLE CO.
30 DUNSTER ST., HARVARD SQ.
Telephone TROwbridge 3344
Visit our conveniently located show room

FLOWERS
POTTED PLANTS
Deliveries Everywhere for Easter
Kupersmith Florist
KIR. 5442 17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.

GROSS TAILORS & CLEANSERS
4 Hudson St., Cambridge Kirk. 2622
1016 Broadway, Somerville Som. 2622
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished
Expert work on relining and remodeling
Free call and delivery service

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
It's Time Now for a New Spring Permanent
7 HUDSON STREET

HAMS for Easter
Best Quality for only 27c
Whole or Shank End
Easter Lilies, 15c Bud
Fresh from the Greenhouse
Fresh Pond Market
360 HURON AVE. TRO. 3916
303a BROADWAY ARL. 2900

CONCORD

blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

Easter Delicacies
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
FRUITS
CANNED GOODS VEGETABLES
29 MAIN STREET CON. 435

DEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FEENEY'S MARKET
STEER BEEF
Everyone Advertises It We Carry It
Phone Ded. 0349 Theatre Bldg.
Frank A. Feeney, Prop.

ROSEN'S
We Have For Rent
ELECTRIC WAX POLISHERS
FLOOR SANDERS
WALLPAPER REMOVERS
ROSEN'S
Hardware Paints, Sporting Goods
Tel. Ded. 2080 22 Milton St., E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

The Atlantic Service Station
Get Your Car Ready for Summer
Crank Case, Transmission
Differential need changing
White Flash Gasoline, Cars Washed
Free Parking Henry Norwell, Mgr.

Why Not Join the
Easter Parade
in a hat from our display of attractive Spring models?

HELENE'S HAT SHOPPE
THEATRE BLOCK, NEEDHAM, MASS.

COMMUNITY BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Dedham 0549 Mrs. Hodge, Prop.

GEISHECKER'S
APPAREL and ACCESSORIES *for* SPRING
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

HAMILTON WATCHES
New Designs Are Here for 1938
$37.50 up
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Let Us Help You
with your "SPRING CLEANING" of Curtains, Rugs, Blankets at the
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury, Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL and GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford, Tel. 44.

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Walk the Natural Way and Head the Easter Parade with a Pair of
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

A Complete Selection of
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
for Easter
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
High Street at Suffolk

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
will be open all day
Patriots' Day
Special values in Coats and Suits

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
BUY YOUR
Easter Finery
on a
10-Payment Budget
No extra charges, no red tape, no delays

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

PASTEL FROCKS
Betty Hartford Tailored Acetate Crepes—Polka Dots
$5.95
Better Dress Dept.—Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

New Spring Fashion for Fingers
Kayser's Fabric Gloves
Remarkable values, made in America. For fresh loveliness choose one of these Kayser fabrics. Kay-Spun, Leatherette, Doeskin . . . all fashion's favorites in white, silvertone, Indo clay, navy and black. Pair $1.00.
Glove Dept.—Main Floor
Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. BREAKERS 3737

Lovely EASTER HATS
$2.98 . . . $3.98 . . . $5.00
- Dashing Sailors
- Huge Scoop Brims
- Flirty Bretons
- Tiny Flowered Watteaus

CRISP NEW STRAWS
Bakus . . . Novelties . . . Rough
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Electric Razors
We Carry the Best
Remington Rand, Schick, Packard, Shave Master
at $15.00 each
George Downie, *Jeweler*
28 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN

EASTER SUNDAY
April 17th
May we help you select an Easter Lily or a Potted Plant?

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
FLORIST George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0500

Sidelinger's Market
519 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Selling Better Meats and Canned Goods.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Highland Contracting Co.
TRUE D. CANNEY
GENERAL CONTRACTING
Roofing, Waterproofing, Home Insulation
70 Renwick Road Telephone Crystal 1595 Residence Melrose 0203

The Blue Lantern
Rooms for Private Parties
We Are Proud of Our Food
355 Franklin Street Melrose 1577

New Spring Styles in
Shoes
shown by
FEARER BROS.
535 Main St. Tel. 2613-W

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET

Easter Candies

New Method Laundry
STAR BUNDLE 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
TEL. STON. 0407

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Beautiful Easter Lilies
in White Pots
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons
INCORPORATED
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Assn.
HIGHLAND AVE. NEED. 0652

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810-1618

Telephone Needham 1305
"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINE AND OILS BATTERIES LEE TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

New Spring Permanents and Finger Waves
ADAPTED TO YOUR TYPE
HELEN'S SALON
Formerly the Harper Shop
905 Great Plain Avenue
For Appointment, Telephone Need. 0570

NEW BEDFORD

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 PLEASANT STREET
General Electric Refrigerators and General Electric Appliances

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Mirhaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Products
The Paint Shop
Painters and Decorators
Wallpapers
Painters' Supplies
288 Center Street Newton No. 8480

DEWEY'S MARKET, Inc.
CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY, FISH
FANCY FRUITS, VEGETABLES
QUALITY GROCERIES
287 Washington St.
New. No. 7062—7063

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Handbags—Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street New. N. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Beacon 2092

NEWTON CENTER

ONLY THE BEST
in Permanent Waving Awaits You at the
MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON
This applies both to the skill of our operators and the proven excellence of the methods we use.
Priced from $7.50
End Curls—50c each
For Your Appointment Phone
Cen. New. 0607
36 LANGLEY ROAD

J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Seeds—Fertilizers—Tools
Headquarters for Loma

LANGLEY PET SHOP
Pedigreed Pups
Kittens — Birds
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR PETS
40 Langley Rd. Cen. New. 5492

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Walnut Delicatessen
Unusual Delicacies for Your Easter Table
Roquefort Cheese 67c lb.
335 WALNUT STREET
Open Evenings and Sundays

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4853

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—Waban

BOSTON GARDENING CO.
Flowers Telegraphed
COR. BEACON AND CHESTNUT STS.
CEN. NEW. 4341

EASTER LILIES
Potted Plants Cut Flowers
CORSAGES

WEST NEWTON

BARRON'S
WEST NEWTON SQ. West Newton 3530
Serving All the Newtons
COMPLETE STOCKS
for the Whole Family
LEISURELY SHOPPING
PERSONALIZED ATTENTION
MODERATE PRICES
WEARING APPAREL, FOOTWEAR
SPORTSWEAR

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

BED PILLOWS CLEANED
Feathers removed from old tick, cleaned, sterilized, then replaced in NEW TICK.
89c, regularly $1.25

A — B — C
DRY CLEANERS, INC.
WES. NEW. 2600

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Cooper Fitzgibbons
STOKER—BOILER UNIT
on Display at Our Office
Gives great efficiency—
save 50% fuel cost
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

EASTER APPAREL
for Men and Boys
RIGHT GOODS—FAIR PRICES
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

GEORGE L. MACK
JEWELER
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM ST. Dial 6996

Imperial Wall Paper
Largest assortment ever shown in Pittsfield. Nearly 2000 designs.
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET

Blanche's Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
Hair Stylists
166 North Street, Miller Building
Tel. 2-4022

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
Sales and Service
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, *Manager*
Dial 8255 631 North St.
Open Evenings

The
Agricultural National Bank
of PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For Your Easter Party Serve

Delicia Ice Cream
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
F. A. Carroll, Mgr.
Phone 2-1561

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

CLARICE CORSET SHOP
For Your Spring Apparel Wear a
MisSIMPLICITY
We have a model for every Type of Figure
Priced $3.50 to $15.00
445 North Street Opp. Maplewood Ave.

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
QUALITY BREAD
AND
BAKERY PRODUCTS

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

Easter Novelties
and
Packaged Chocolates
KULDA'S
38 SOUTH STREET

New and Daniels Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST. GRANITE 6813

Columbias and Raleighs
Rent a Bike
CROUT'S BIKE SHOP
11 Cottage Ave., Quincy

Step Into Spring
In a hat that's as bright and exciting as the season.
$1.50, $1.98, $2.50 up

MAC'S Hat Shoppe
JEANNETTE MacLENNAN, Prop.
13 COTTAGE AVE., QUINCY

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

BEAUTY PRESERVED
in that fur coat
when stored with
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Visit Quint's Easter Flower Show
LILIES and FLOWERING PLANTS
Spring Flowers and Corsages
Popular prices—Deliveries everywhere
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 HANCOCK ST. Pres.7620

Tel. Granite 8569 Bonded
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
Cold Storage 2% of Valuation
1249 Hancock Street

Patterson's Flower Store
1283 HANCOCK STREET GRA. 0392
Choose PLANTS *or* FLOWERS *for* EASTER

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

Hookie's
Automotive Service
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

The Finest in Easter Flowers
PARKER, *Florist*
395 Main St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 0745

FRY KETTLE
Specializing in Fried Sea Foods and Fish Dinners
Reading-Wakefield Line
Route 129

An Unusually Beautiful Display of
Easter Flowers and Plants
at Attractive Prices
Reading Greenhouses
Route 28 Reading
Phone 1600

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

SELLER'S CASH MARKET
The Busy Little Store Where Quality Counts
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
EASTER SPECIALS
Extra Fine Hams
Fresh Fancy Broilers
147 Highland Ave. SOM. 7114

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

ALFRED A. VEASIE
Market
See Our Easter Specials!
Delicious Hams, and Other choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits for Easter.
266 Broadway SOM. 2610

J. W. HOWARD
FLOWERS
Beautiful Easter Lilies
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

KIDDIE SHOP
We Are Well Stocked to Meet Your
Easter Needs
in the Latest Spring Fashions
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 2480
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817
For information regarding local and national advertisers, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CAMEO
Home Baked Foods
Serving United Dairy Ice Cream
CANDY
SPECIAL 35c Luncheon each day
183½ State St., near Maple

C. L. HOYT, Inc.
Furriers
The Bookstore Building
1383 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
C. L. Hoyt, Mgr. Phone 7-0234

WINCHESTER HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The individual Beauty Shop. Latest creations—oil permanents.
820 State St., Spfd., Mass.
Madam Therieau, *Prop.*
TEL. 2-9613

TAUNTON

Storey & Co
SHOP HERE FOR SMART SPRING FASHIONS

WALTHAM

The World's Greatest Sale of Major Appliances
COLDSPOT
KENMORE—PROSPERITY
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 MOODY STREET WAL. 2435

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

HENLEY SUITS
BOTANY TIES ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody Street
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

STAR MARKET CO.
Swift's Premium Peanut Ham from Georgia—7 to 14 lbs. Whole or Shank Half, 27c lb.
24 MT. AUBURN ST. MID. 7100

OUR SPECIAL
1936 Ford de Luxe Touring Tudor, equipped with heater and radio, $395
43 others to choose from
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street MID. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY HILLS

. . . It's Spring
Is your car prepared for warm weather and trips — summer lubrication . . . oil changed . . . radiator flushed, etc.?
Just phone us. We call for and deliver your car.
GULF
Monitor Readers: May we have a trial?
DOUGLAS S. TURNER
Gulf Oil Station
WELLESLEY HILLS ON WORCESTER PIKE
Telephone: WELLESLEY 1840

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected Protected Quality

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

WINTHROP

SMITH BROTHERS
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating
Stoves and Repairs
—B. P. S. PAINTS—
39 and 43 Walden Street
Telephone Ocean 2073

WHITMAN LUMBER
Incorporated
OCEAN 0551—0552
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Building Supplies—Millwork
"Rush Orders a Pleasure"
Office, Yard, Argyle St., Winthrop Highlands

WORCESTER

MODERN CLEANSERS OF WORCESTER INC.
Everything Fully Covered by Insurance
MOTHPROOFING—FUR STORAGE
Curtains, Rugs and Upholstery Refinishing—All Kinds of Tailoring
519 Pleasant St. Dial 5-8155 193 Commercial St. Call and Delivery

HOVEY LAUNDERERS
Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

New Showing of
MEN'S TIES
for Spring
95c
Slocum's Silk Store
476 Main St. Second Floor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to us. Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship; near sea; beach hut; home life; careful supervision with own children. MRS LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road, Branksome Park.

POOLE (Near BOURNEMOUTH)—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship near sea, beach hut, home life, careful supervision, with own children. MRS. LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road, Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS, Wootton House, Patcham—Warm indoor accommodation; all breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS, Tel. Preston-Brighton 2951.

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT. Flat to let. Ground floor, self contained, 5 living rooms, kitchen, bathroom; garden. Rent £130 inclusive. Near Christian Science Church, rail, buses. A. 151 Widmore Road.

SEAFORD—First floor flat furnished: sea front; accommodate six; August £30. Box W-381, BCM/CSM, London.

FOOD PRODUCTS

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dame Wick's Tulips

A Story for Children

Dame Wick had a twinkle in her eyes. If she hadn't had a twinkle in her eyes she would never have done what she did.

Dame Wick lived in a tiny house at the edge of the woods. In the house was a bed, a cupboard, three chairs—two for visitors—and a table. On the table was a vase and in the vase were six tulips. The table was made of wood as most tables are; the vase was made of glass as most vases are, but the tulips were made of paper.

Dame Wick stood looking at them with a twinkle in her eyes. The twinkle grew brighter. Dame Wick caught the tulips up, all six of them, and went into the garden, which was quite bare. She got down on her knees and one by one she stuck the six paper tulips into the brown earth. There they stood along in a row, first a yellow, then a red.

"Spring has come," Dame Wick sang, and the twinkle in her eyes grew even brighter.

After that she went into the tiny house and sat by the window. The sun was shining on the six tulips in a row. They looked for all the world like real tulips.

Dame Wick chuckled and, peeping out from behind the window curtain, she saw Mr. Sneezer passing by on his way to the woods to get fagots.

"Ho, ho!" roared Mr. Sneezer, "tulips in bloom!" He was so excited that he forgot about getting his fagots. Instead he went straight back to the village to tell about the tulips in bloom in Dame Wick's garden.

The first one he met in the village was Dame Dumphy. Waving his hands in the air he shouted, "Come see the tulips in bloom in Dame Wick's garden!"

"You don't say," Dame Dumphy cried. "Tulips in bloom!" And while she ran about telling all the dames in the village, Mr. Sneezer hurried from shop to shop, telling the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the blacksmith, the grocer, the toy maker. They shut up their shops and the dames shut up their houses, following after Mr. Sneezer to see the tulips in bloom.

Dame Wick saw them coming. Such a line of them! The twinkle in her eyes was as bright as a diamond and she slipped out of sight behind her curtain. Right into her garden

Dame Wick Saw Them Coming

they crowded, crying Oh! and Ah! and Did you ever! Dame Dumphy shouted, "My tulips are just out of the ground. These are in bloom!"

Up in the sky the sun laughed so hard he hid behind a cloud. The cloud was so big it burst—and down came the rain, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, on the heads of all those village folk, on Dame Wick's roof and on the paper tulips! Faster and faster it came.

"Look at the tulips," Dame Dumphy cried from under a tree. "Look at them!"

They looked. What was happening? The tulips drooped! The tulips fell over. Mr. Sneezer got so excited he ran out from under his tree right into the rain. He bent over the tulips. He picked one up.

"Humph!" cried old Mr. Sneezer, "they're paper!"

"Paper!" shrieked Dame Dumphy and a strange sound came from the others.

Inside the tiny house, Dame Wick peeped from behind her curtain and saw those village folk steal away in the rain. Very quietly they stole away, not looking at one another but looking at the ground. Not one of them spoke a word. Their lips were shut tight but the corners turned up a little as if, as if it would be so easy to laugh. Up in a tree a robin began to sing. Out popped the sun. The robin sang louder.

Dame Wick rocked back and forth in her chair. Dame Wick laughed.

"No matter," she said, "the walk was good for them, and whoever minded getting wet in an April shower?"

Easter Cheer

Now de wake-up time ob all de year
Is wakin' de earth an' de bush an' bough.
I's got a new bonnet, new hope, new cheer—
So I 'specs I is boun' to wake up now!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Roger W. Babson is the author of this quotation on conditions today:

"BUSI NE SNAECFDASD GHCAJK NA GLKCADKK FD-OHDKKCNAK; PQCBD RQD HDK-RNHURCNA NE SNAECFDASD GHCAJK GUSI OHNKODHBRZ."

Both Ends Alike

Two letters are missing at the beginning of each word below. The same two letters, in the same order, are missing at the end of each word. Try finishing the words:

— — TI — —
— — RI — —
— — VE — —
— — GIB — —
— — EREWI — —

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Hinsdale, Illinois, family. Come from the PORCH into the HOUSE, is their invitation. And it can be done in 7 moves. Follow the usual rules, which call for the changing of only one letter at a time, forming a proper word each time a change is made, and making no transpositions. Here's an invitation really worth taking up.

Play Ball!

Just as the baseball season opens, a Cleveland, Ohio, reader sends in this clever list of ball players, and their nicknames. Can you connect the pairs?

1	Tris Speaker	Big Train	
2	Babe Ruth	Little Napoleon	
3	Connie Mack	Gray Eagle	1
4	Lou Gehrig	Big Six	
5	Tyrus Cobb	Flying Dutchman	
6	John McGraw	The Nap	
7	Hans Wagner	Georgia Peach	
8	Walter Johnson	Grand Old Man	
9	Christy Mathewson	Iron Man	
10	Napoleon Lajoie	Bambino	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Odds and Ends

Night Work

Nearly 500,000 people in New York City are employed at night in power plants, office buildings, police and fire departments, theaters, hospitals, hotels, etc.

Poor Man's Artichoke

The onion is often referred to as the prosperity vegetable. Its consumption falls with depressions and rises with booms.

Master of the Rolls

The official name of England's archives is the Public Records Office, and the archivist is called the Master of the Rolls.

Waxing Floors an Early Custom

Early settlers brought with them the European custom of using wax on floors, walls, and furniture. Many families handed down their special formulas for the preparation of wax in the home.

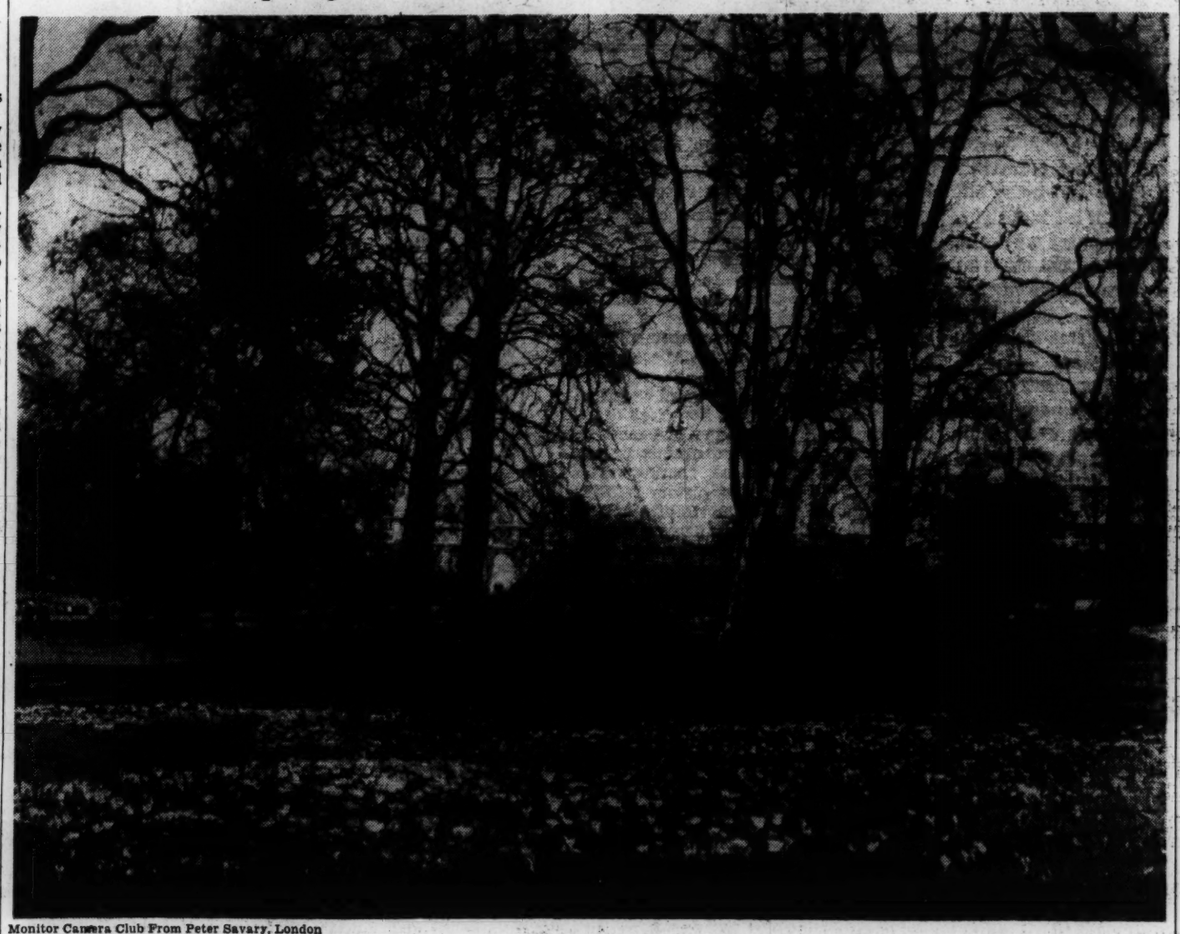
Now American Tung Oil

American tung oil (produced chiefly in Mississippi and Louisiana) is now expanding the supply constantly needed by the paint, varnish, oilcloth, and paper-making industries.

First Practical Typewriter

Charles L. Sholes of Milwaukee, Wis., built the first practical typewriter, in 1868, thereby sounding a partial knell to "business longhand," which, 20 years later, began to withdraw in greater measure before the new "Light-Line Phonography," the early form of Shorthand as originated by John Robert Gregg.

Spring Crocuses in St. James's Park, London



Monitor Camera Club From Peter Savary, London

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Pedestal Enlargements

A clever little thing which seems to have universal appeal is the pedestal enlargement of a favorite snapshot of a child. The enlarged photograph is first mounted on heavy cardboard, and the background is carefully cut away. It is then attached firmly to a pedestal of polished wood, and colored. It has the effect of an exquisite little statue. This finds ready sale.—Charlotte W. B., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Jest a Minute

"He's never quite given up the idea of being a child prodigy!"

Quotation for Today

QUIET minds can not be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm.—STEVENSON.

In Lighter Vein

Not Interested

Clerk: "Madam, could I interest you in a cookie molder?"

Customer: "Goodness, no. They spoil fast enough where I keep them now."

Rushed

Prospective Bridesmaid: "Why couldn't the seamstress finish your veil today?"

Prospective Bride: "Oh, she said she was sorry but she had to make a train."

This Way Out

Prospective Employer: "Do you think you know enough to be useful in this office?"

Boy: "Know enough? Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew too much."—Washington Post.

High Finance

The principal of the firm looked grimly at the newest traveler.

"Look here," he said, "we have no wish to stint you in the way of reasonable expenses, but we think you've gone over the line by treating yourself to a new hat and calling the item overhead expenses."—Montreal Star.

Testimonial

Hubby (just returned home): "Well, we had a grand meeting at the lodge tonight!"

Wife: "Oh, did you, dear? I'm so glad!"

Hubby: "Ahem! Yes, I spoke three times!"

Somesense Rhymes

Feminine buying
Is good for Spring trade,
Pre-signifying
The Easter Pa-raid.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dot and Dash

"Dot and Dash" is a quiet game for a classroom or indoor party of young people.

Teams of equal numbers of as many persons desired are formed. Members of a respective team join hands, but form a single line.

A leader, one indifferent to all teams, whispers the dot-and-dash signal to the end-players of each team, simultaneously; and each end-player squeezes the hand of the next in line, using a short squeeze for a dot and a long squeeze for a dash.

The last member of the team raises his hand when he has received the message. When called upon by the leader he relates the message, by saying, "Dot, dot, dash," or whatever the leader had originally given. The team with the most correct answers wins.—E. S. J., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Regina Leader-Post: Firemen can dress and turn out in less than thirty seconds. This is one of the jobs that women are not likely to crash into.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: One of the defendants in that Soviet trial confessed, repudiated his confession and then confessed again. Probably, the script writer's fault.

Des Moines Register: Thinking machinery adds to poverty, a publicist pleads for an inventors' holiday. Are we to believe that invention is, in reality, the mother of necessity?

Did You Ever Wonder

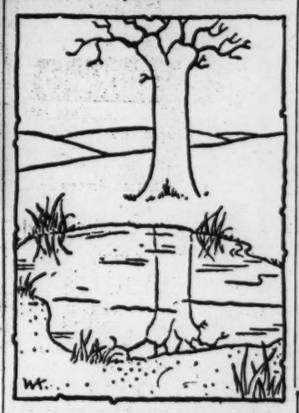
How a Pool of Still Water Can Act as a Mirror?

There is the old fable about the dog which saw himself reflected in the water, and, believing it to be another dog with a juicy bone in his mouth, greedily dropped the bone he was carrying to try to snatch the other dog's bone. But how could the water reflect the dog's image?

To begin with, we see objects only when light from the object strikes our eye. The light may be either direct, as the flame of a candle, or reflected, as in the unburned portion of the candle. Light, both direct and reflected, tends to travel in a straight line. When it strikes an object, it bounces back like a ball striking a wall. If the object is perfectly smooth, the light is reflected just as it strikes the object; but if the object is rough and irregular, the light rays are reflected in many ways, just as a ball bounces back in a predictable manner from a smooth wall—but there's no telling in what direction it will bound from an irregular wall.

Still water has a very smooth surface. But the water is also transparent—that is, light can pass through it readily. Consequently, when light strikes the surface, part of the light goes right into the water and part of it bounces back into the air again, or is reflected.

Since the surface is so perfectly smooth, the rays which are reflected



are not confused or distorted. The rays coming from an object like a tree, are reflected in such a manner that they still form a picture or image of a tree, but the tree seen in the pool will be upside down.

The reason the tree appears upside down is that a mirror or reflecting surface always presents a reversed image. That is, a mirror hanging on the wall presents images that are erect but reversed from right to left, and a horizontal mirror forms inverted images.

It is the smoothness of the surface of the pool which gives it its mirrorlike qualities, as may be seen by dropping a pebble in the water. With the disturbing of the surface of the water, the image will waver and disappear, for irregular surfaces cannot reflect clear pictures.—W. P. Keasbey.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Magdala

On the road from Tiberias to Damascus, and at a distance of about two and one-half miles from the former town, one passes on the shore of the Sea of Galilé a place called Mejdel, which is regarded as the modern representative of the not unimportant town of Magdala mentioned in the New Testament.

There seems to be no doubt that this Magdala was the birthplace of Mary Magdalene (or Mary of Magdala as she has sometimes been called), who was healed by Jesus (Mark 16:9) and appears to have been one of his closest followers; while she is said to have been among those who "ministered unto him of their substance" (Luke 8:3).

It may be recalled that after the feeding of the four thousand in the territory of the Decapolis, to the southeast of the Galilean lake, Jesus "took ship, and came into the coasts" (or, as we would say now, "the district") "of Magdala" (Matt. 15:39).

Childlikeness

Los Angeles

Two little girls about four years of age were riding on a tricycle. One child sat on the seat, pedaling the machine, while the other stood on the back axle with her hands on the driver's shoulders. They were going down hill joyfully and rapidly—when the tricycle struck a rough place in the sidewalk and upset.

Bruised and shaken, the tots picked themselves up and began to cry. The little driver glanced quickly at her scratches; then, going over to her companion, she said between her sobs, "Don't let's cry. Let's laugh!" Then she began to force a little laugh.

In a few moments both were laughing merrily, their spill forgotten. Hopping onto the tricycle, they resumed their ride.

To a passer-by, burdened with a pressing problem, the incident brought refreshment and encouragement, and a better understanding of the childlike qualities referred to by the Way-shower when he said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amendment That Reverses

Question: What is the status of an amendment which completely reverses the sense of the main motion?

Answer: If an amendment is so worded that an affirmative vote on it would be equivalent to a negative vote on the main motion, it is out of order. For example, if the main motion is that "we give a lecture on Aug. 25," it would be out of order to move to amend by inserting "do not" between "we" and "give," since the same effect would be obtained by voting "no" on the main motion.

Great care, however, needs to be exercised in ruling out an amendment on this ground, since sometimes what seems to be a direct negative may not actually be so. For example, a motion may be offered that "we approve the action of the secretary." Here, an amendment to insert the words "do not" before "approve" would be allowable since an affirmative vote on the amendment would mean positive disapproval, whereas a negative vote on the main motion might mean merely a refusal to approve. This may seem splitting hairs, but it illustrates the need for great care.

Perhaps what is meant in this case is a motion "to substitute" an entirely different proposition for the one made in the main motion. Such an amendment is permissible if germane—that is, if the adoption of the main motion would prevent the adoption of the amendment. This was discussed in the answer published in this department on Nov. 16, 1935.

Robert says (Robert's Rules of Order, Page 144): "An amendment may be in conflict with the spirit of the original motion and still be germane," and then follows with a number of illustrations. On Page 146 he says: "The chair should never rule an amendment out of order unless he is perfectly sure that it is so. If he is in doubt, he should admit the amendment, or submit the question as to its being in order to the assembly."

Our Task

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove, every raftsman at the oar—
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiments of God,
March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service: faithful work is praise and prayer.
—Henry van Dyke

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Lack of confidence brings on business depressions; while the restoration of confidence brings back prosperity."

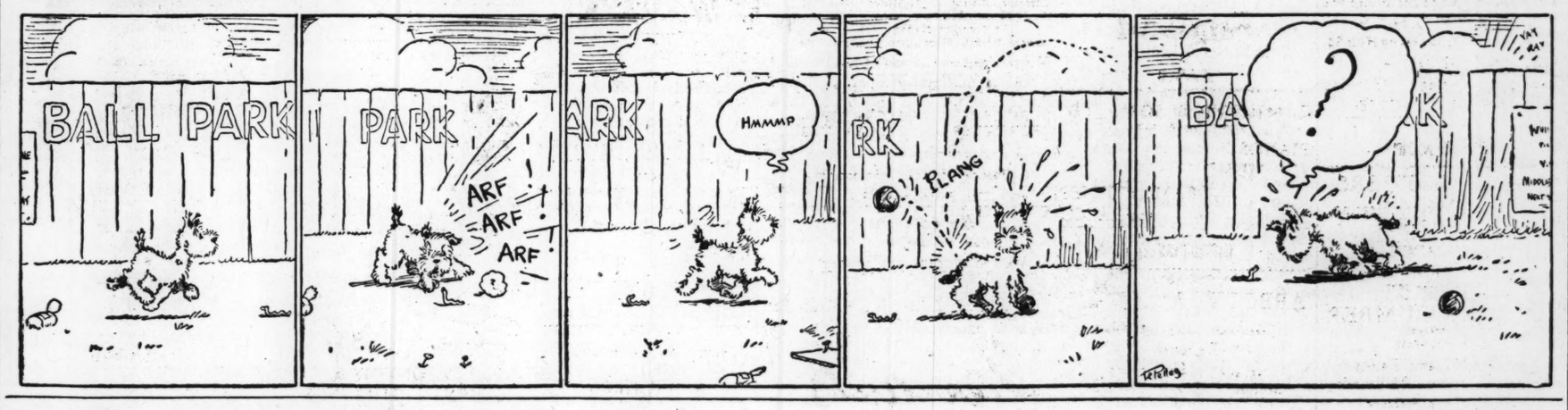
Both Ends Alike: Retire, Deride, Revere, Legible, Therewith.

Letter Changing: Porch, torch, touch, tough, rough, rouge, rouse, house.

Play Ball!: Tris Speaker—The Gray Eagle; Babe Ruth—The Bambino; Connie Mack—The Grand Old Man; Lou Gehrig—The Iron Man; Tyrus Cobb—The Georgian Peach; John McGraw—The Little Napoleon; Hans Wagner—The Flying Dutchman; Walter Johnson—The Big Train; Christy Mathewson—The Big Six; Napoleon Lajoie—The Nap.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Arf, Arf, Yourself*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Found Out—Plenty*

By CARMACK

Today I asked Tiddlywinks if he'd heard about the party Joan was planning and he said he hadn't—
"That's a nice how-do-you-do," he said—"Do you suppose she's trying to keep it from me?"
I told him I hardly thought so—"But," I said, "you can quickly find out by asking her"—which he wanted to do right off—
"Oh, there you are," Joan exclaimed as we came up the walk—"I've been looking for you—I must give you a bath and get you ready for my party this afternoon"—
???

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pump Priming, With Confidence

WE hope the program put forward by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress and in his fireside talk can be discussed as a recovery program, not as a political football. We hope there will be an effort to examine and understand it before jumping to conclusions either way. The situation is too serious for indulging exaggerated fears of induced inflation or exaggerated claims of purchased prosperity. The spirit of the President's appeal deserves a better response.

There is every indication that Congress will examine the program with care. That is imperative. For the nation is in a position very different from that of 1933. Experiments cannot be tried now unless they have good assurance of success. The basic theory in the President's plan is that the business pump can still be primed by Government spending. He believes that every Federal dollar put into the well of private enterprise will bring out several dollars in increased national income. He believes that is what raised national income from $38,000,000,000 in 1932 to $68,000,000,000 in 1937.

If this assumption is correct, pump-priming would be a sound investment. If not, it might be disastrous. There can be little doubt that government spending will act as a stimulant to several sectors of business. The stock market has already jerked upward. The real question is whether the activity stimulated in retail trades by new government money and credit will reach the durable goods industry. Economists pretty well agree that the failure of sustained recovery last year was due largely to the failure to obtain long-term private investment in new equipment and construction.

The prime requisite for long-term private investment is confidence. Among some of the large sources of capital, confidence may not return unless Mr. Roosevelt has been completely thwarted or until they learn that the "good old days" of exploitation are gone forever. But many businessmen would plan new enterprise and risk capital if given reasonable assurance of reasonable profits. Two days ago we set forth several points on which we believe the President can and should offer assurances. Among them were these:

Clear limitation of the aims and areas for government competition with the public utility companies; definite moves to "level up" the Wagner Act and to restrain excessive labor demands; positive encouragement of business in the revised tax bill.

Since that time the President has insisted instead on the "reform" rather than the "recovery" versions of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes. In his recovery appeal he did ask for labor co-operation in recovery, and for recognition of the need to create wealth as well as to divide it fairly. More positive action in this direction would be helpful. And the largest single reservoir of capital available for early investment in the heavy industries would be helpfully tapped if the utility companies could be relieved of their fears of extended government competition.

The President's conciliatory tone may be a first step toward more positive encouragement of recovery by private enterprise. It is heartening to have him say:

> I want to make it clear that we do not believe that we can get an adequate rise in national income merely by investing, lending or spending public funds. It is essential in our economy that private funds be put to work and all of us recognize that such funds are entitled to a fair profit.

That general purpose needs to be implemented by specific words and acts which will give private funds the confidence to venture into basic, long-term enterprise. To make pump priming more than a risky temporary stimulant, the President should recognize more clearly than he has yet that to the fears he listed —"fear of war abroad, fear of inflation, fear of nation-wide strikes"—must be added fear of Roosevelt. And he should proceed to give more definite assurances which will remove that fear.

The Hats of Napoleon

ANOTHER of the Napoleon's hats—this time the one said to have been worn at the battle of Wagram—has recently been presented to the municipal museum of Bordeaux by Vicomtesse d' Arland de Saint-Laud. Very few genuine ones are still in existence and most of these are in museums.

The great hatter, Poupart, is said to have made Napoleon 150 hats between 1800 and 1815. Most of these were sold by the Emperor's valet, Constant, who, it is believed, made quite a good thing out of disposing of his master's personal effects. In addition to hats there were swords and suits, decorations and books. Every now and again some one of these articles turns up, is sold, or placed in a museum.

From obscurity to the throne of one of the most powerful states of the time, and then to a little rocky island, exile, triumph, exile again. "All was not lost," he said in those darker days, "until the moment when all had succeeded." The gray waves beat on Elba and the Emperor without a throne gazed over the desolate sea. One wonders if that famous tricorne has ever been found—the one worn as he paced between the stone eagles of his Elba villa, the hat an Emperor wore when he could not wear a crown?

Assuring Wage-Law Defeat

THE House of Representatives Committee on Labor has tentatively decided, according to report from Washington, to report a still further redraft of the much-redrafted wages-and-hours bill in which flat standards for all industries and all sections of the country would be provided, grading up by annual steps to a 40-cent minimum wage and down to a forty-hour maximum week. This is evidently in deference to the demands of the American Federation of Labor.

Of course, it does not apparently matter much what kind of a wages-and-hours bill is written now. There is every indication that no bill of the sort can obtain a rule from the Rules Committee or the necessary 218 signatures to a petition to put it on the calendar at the present session. But if the Labor Committee wished to make sure of a thumping defeat for the measure it could hardly do better than to take the course now reported. The attempt to impose a flat, uniform statutory standard everywhere without regard to differences of geography or between industries is so preposterous as to raise a presumption that the committee is more concerned with providing the A. F. of L. with a face-saving political slogan than it is with formulating a workable proposal.

Boston's $41.70 Tax Rate

FOR the Bostonian with a $5,000 house the $41.70 tax rate forecast by Mayor Tobin means adding $15 to his annual tax bill. Owners of a $50,000 building would pay $150 more. Of course, such simple arithmetic is one of the insidious things about taxes; they creep up a little at a time. The same small home owner's tax bill has mounted $50 in the last decade, while the building owner's has increased by $750.

The higher tax rate may be traced to two causes: decreasing property valuations and rising welfare costs. The first presents a vicious circle. As taxes go up, property is impaired and valuations go down. In Boston's case, however, the report has gained wide circulation that abatements have been given with a free hand and not always wisely. The present method of assessment is certainly antiquated, and the higher tax rate should focus attention on the need for modernized assessment.

Boston, too, has surely not been in the forefront of communities seeking an answer to the welfare question. With its Yankee background and its traditions of enterprise and leadership in social welfare, one would not have thought Boston would lag while such cities as Cincinnati and Richmond blazed new paths to reduced relief rolls.

Mayor Tobin might do much to lessen general criticism of higher taxes if he would take leadership in striving to help the one-fifth of the city's population now on the welfare rolls back to self-support.

Daladier's School of Thought

THE grant of decree powers to Premier Edouard Daladier, a leader of the Republican Radical and Radical-Socialist Party, who, as War Minister and lately as Minister of National Defense, has been building up France's defenses, illustrates the power of his party in French life. Fundamentally, the Radical-Socialists are probably correct in their claim to represent French democracy more truly than any other political party or group in France.

Since the World War, no matter how much France has swung to the left or the right, the Radical-Socialists have never lost much strength or influence as the great, middle-ground party expressing those French democratic traditions begun with the Declarations of the Rights of Man and the Revolution's philosophers.

In France, these past years, M. Daladier has often been likened to a descendant of the revolutionary Jacobins, which might mean one in whom the ideology of a Voltaire, Rousseau or Condorcet is deeply rooted enough not to be swayed from the three cardinal words from which the Radical-Socialists have evolved their modern platform, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." This platform is neither Socialist, Communist, Rightist, Capitalist, or Centrist, but one that springs from most close association to the life and development of the French Republic.

The Radical-Socialists stand for State participation in the exploitation of national wealth, but not for socialization. When monopoly is abusive they believe in the State's taking over. They favor and encourage capitalism, but not to the detriment of the French people. The closely co-ordinated action of the army, navy, aviation and industry which Premier Daladier has been working on these past years has long been part of their plans. Their foreign policy is based on the idea that a European peace can be consolidated only by prolonged efforts for economic recovery and solidarity.

This glimpse of the school of thought in which Premier Daladier has been reared seems almost sufficient to explain why he is now at the helm of French affairs.

Stakes of Empire

Book News of the Day

WORLD events are so complex today that most of us are yearning for someone to tell us what they really mean. Unfortunately, each expert interprets in his own way, which rarely squares with the stories of other experts, so that the confusion of experts is about as complete as the confusion of events. One interpreter will attribute current developments to an age-old struggle among races; another will tell you that it is a conflict not of races, but of ideologies, while another will say it is neither, but merely a matter of economics.

But if you consult the shrewd, skeptical foreign editor of a great New York daily, like Eugene J. Young—one who must be perpetually on his guard against propaganda and government "hand-outs"—then you will hear that history resolves itself into the unseen moves of a coterie of gamblers in statecraft, playing a game that the rest of the world knows little about. He describes the game in LOOKING BEHIND THE CENSORSHIPS (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3).

* * *

A Nyon conference, a peace ballot, a British overture to Rome—any event of recent years Mr. Young will divest of its generally accepted causes and show you the "joker" underneath. If you think Mussolini, or some other dictator, is of the order of supermen, he will deftly pull away the mask, show you how the legend is "built up" and tell you how royalty, or others, are paying out just so much rope as they desire the dictator pro tem to use.

Mr. Young jumps in ahead of the "now it can be told" signal with an almost bewildering profusion of revelations and exposes, so mixed in with shrewd observations that one is in danger of forgetting that his "revelations," while many of them are plausible, or even probable, are incapable of proof.

You will find reservations useful as you read that Mr. Eden's earlier championship of the League was merely a clever move of the former Eden-Chamberlain group to get the League-baiter, Sir John Simon, out of the Foreign Office, or that King Edward's abdication was due primarily not to the Simpson affair, but to the dramatic arrival in London of Belgium's Premier Van Zeeland with word that Germany was about to attack France through Belgium, which made the pro-German Edward a liability to the Government, whereupon the latter availed itself of the marriage issue as the best way of letting the King go. How Germany can have felt herself militarily fit to challenge all the nations that would have grouped themselves against her eighteen months ago it is not easy to imagine.

* * *

But Mr. Young's book—a book by a skeptic for skeptics—is a natural rejoinder to the situation in which a muzzling of the press in more and more countries, authoritarian and otherwise, is turning the world back to a condition in which nothing certain is known of events either in other countries or in one's own. It is a state of affairs that induces suspicion of all political motives, and Mr. Young will arrange motives for you for every recent event of importance, even up to the resignation of Anthony Eden. But for all the cynicism that unquestionably accompanies the game of politics, one doubts whether the gamblers have quite such a control in human affairs as Mr. Young puts into their hands.

ARGUS

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Anglo-American Amity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is surely no economic reason why opposing systems, which in themselves represent the means to legitimate ends, that of national prosperity, should plunge themselves and the world in a war of extermination. If nation by nation would only awake to the fact that all are free to develop along their own proper lines to the consummation of this ideal —not only without prejudicing or being prejudiced by the well-being of neighbors, but actually complemented thereby —would not the bitterness and brutality, furtiveness, force and fear seemingly so rampant today, give place to a kindlier sense of existence, and Europe and the world be won from its present preoccupation with armaments?

It is true that latter-day dominion over time and space has reduced the earth to the point of every nation being intimately concerned with what occurs beyond its borders. Yet this is but the dark shadow, as it were, of a shining truth, the essential unity and interdependence of mankind. Repudiate it as it may, the United States glimpsed this when it entered the World War, and is now recognizing afresh the unfeasibility of isolation, it seems.

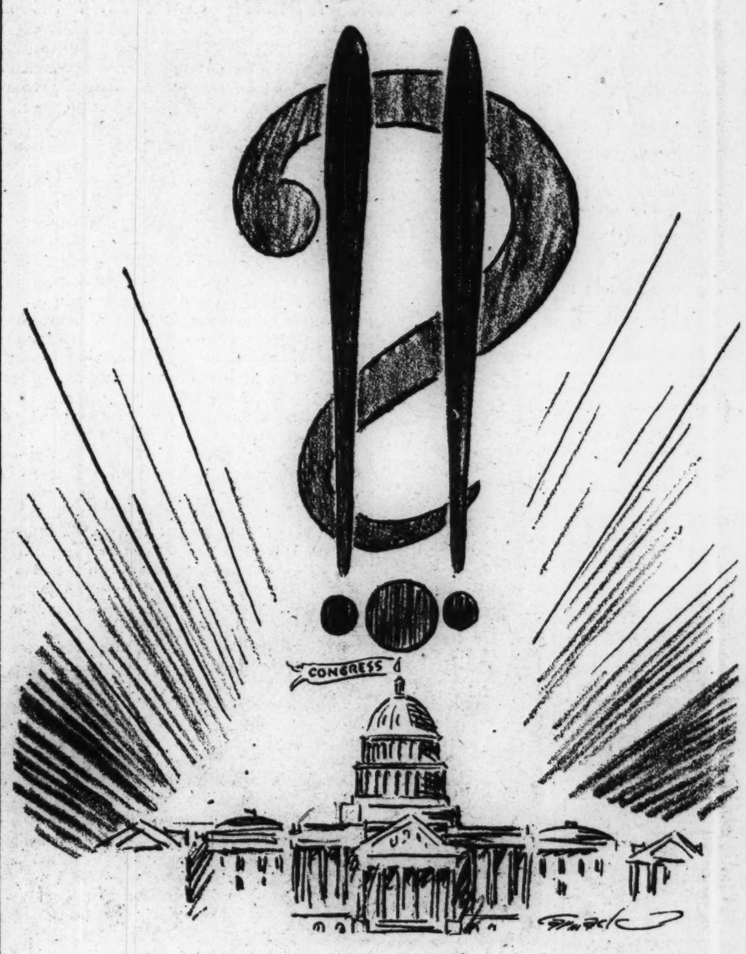
A moral and economic understanding between America and England, if honestly and wisely adhered to, would sufficiently dominate any situation as to prevent other countries riding rough-shod over world opinion and outraging humanity too far, whilst not being as provocative as League sanctions.

Boston tea parties and war debts to the contrary, America still owes a debt of culture and moral values to the nations that cradled her antecedents, and it is up to her to help in establishing order in the old family homestead and among its occupants.

EDGAR NEWGASS

Great Missenden, Eng.

Message Received



Helsinki Emerges From Helsingfors

AS A boy I saw the Helsingfors of prewar days, dominated culturally by Sweden and politically by Russia, of which it was officially a Grand Duchy. In 1935 and again within the past few weeks I have seen this same city, now called by its ancient Finnish name, surging forward under its own power as the vigorous capital of a young republic which claims its full place in the sun, its full membership in the European family of nations. Helsinki is a splendid modern city, a leader in democracy, a leader in education, a leader in athletic prowess, the capital of a country which has been canny enough to pay its foreign debts and thus endear itself to a powerful fellow republic.

A most impressive little city—little as capitals go—is this metropolis of the Finns. Entered by its Baltic door, by its airport, or by its world-famous railway station, masterpiece of Eliel Saarinen, an architect now well known in America, this "White City of the North" commands instant respect. One generally sees very dreary sections, if not downright slums, at the portals of any populous city, but Helsinki literally has no slums. The co-operative housing movement has been developed here with such amazing success that the humblest worker owns, in a sense, his abode, and consequently takes pride in its upkeep, a pride which is instinctive to the average Finn.

* * *

Helsinki is far less militant in its nationalism than many of Europe's new capitals and does not fling even its language, one of the most forbidding in the world, into the faces of its guests, but it does grasp its destiny in both hands, without much shouting. The pace and vigor of this capital are stimulating. The double Esplanade, leading from the Market Square and harbor to the Swedish Opera House, is one of the half dozen brightest avenues in Europe, but this brightness is not merely of laughter, of well-orchestraed cafés and restaurants. It is the brightness of hope and young ambition founded on education. Near the Esplanade are two of the greatest bookstores in Europe, for Finland, despite its small population, is keenly interested in books and what they contain. To wander through the Academy Bookstore, with its twelve miles of shelves, is a revelation to the visitor. I think it is fair to say that this store, though rivalled by a neighbor store almost as impressive, is approximately the equal in stock of Brentano's in New York, yet Helsinki claims only 290,000 population, nearly all of which speaks Finnish as its native tongue. It reads Swedish, English, French, German and perhaps other languages and the bookstore's international character is not the least of its wonders.

Helsinki boasts one structure, a hotel, of fourteen stories, which it advertises lustily as a "skyskrapa" and there, on recent occasions, I have made my Finland headquarters. It is called "Torni," which means The Tower and its two top stories are a glass-enclosed restaurant and an open-air café. Being on a hill to start with this Tower commands a magnificent view of the capital. One may "eat around the compass," facing a different quarter of the city for each meal. And what a city. Circled by the sea on three sides, abounding with fine buildings and impressive churches, two of the most conspicuous being of domed Russian design though one of them is now Lutheran, lightened by much granite, pink and gray, and much soft-hued stucco, it makes a sight to warm one's spirit as one wades into the delicious intricacies of the Torni's smörgåsbord, a Swedish influence which independent Finland has done well to retain.

* * *

The Finnish Diet Building, conspicuous in a northern quarter of the city, is quite the equal of Cuba's Capitolio in Havana, which means that no parliamentary building in the world can surpass it in grandeur. Sometimes a great building is comparatively empty of achievement but this is not so in the case of Finland's vast granite house of legislation.

The Big Session Hall furnishes many a scene of purposeful striving toward Finland's destiny. Behind the two speakers' tribunes is a curious gilded statue, heroic size, of a mother with a babe in her arms. The mother presents her back to the diet members and she is obviously walking away from them. She, we are told, is symbolical of the past, the babe being a symbol of the future. At their desks, ranged in tiers above a circular table in the center of the hall, the legislators, eight of whom speak Finnish to one who speaks Swedish, are seated ready to vote by electricity on measures under debate. The speeches must be in Finnish. They may also be in Swedish. Two buttons are at each desk before a tiny electric lamp. One is marked Jaa (Yes) the other Ei (No).

Despite two languages and seven parties, of which Social Democrats and Agrarians are usually the most numerous, Finland forges the structure of a new nation. Somewhat mysterious in ethnic origin and language this nation is in the forefront of education and social experimentation. The outstanding success of her co-operative movement has won the world's attention. Helsinki, proud and independent, shakes off her old name and with it the shadows of the past, moving forward, like the Golden Baby of the Future in her Parliament Hall, to the greater things in store for her.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Reason for Optimism

RETIRING after ten years as chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, Myron C. Taylor told his stockholders that he is confident of the future of the nation and the corporation.

One of the most interesting paragraphs in Mr. Taylor's final report dealt with the controversial move he made early last year when he signed a contract with the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee. He said:

"The union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement and, in so far as I know, has made no unfair effort to bring other employees into its ranks, while the corporation's subsidiaries, during a very difficult period, have been entirely free of labor disturbances of any kind. The cost of a single strike—to the corporation, to the public and to the men—would have been incalculable."

We share Mr. Taylor's optimism. And one reason why we share it is found in what he points out in the paragraph above—that the country's biggest industrial corporation has found it profitable to deal with a labor union, that the union has lived up to its agreement, and that the employer, the employees and the public have all benefited.

There is an example which, generally followed by other employers and other unions, will help to make the future bright for the nation and for business.—*Washington* (D. C.) *News.*

The Wide Horizon

The Hull Plan—An English View

By Sir Edward Rhodes

President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce
[From a Speech at Its Annual Meeting]

MANCHESTER, ENG.

IT IS impossible to exaggerate the importance of securing the utmost co-operation between the two great English-speaking countries. Not only do we between us control a very large proportion of the total trade of the world, but we are so placed from the point of view of geography and otherwise that, given co-operation and unity between us, there is no limit to the influence we could exercise on behalf of the peaceful and orderly development of civilization.

It is customary to be somewhat sentimental on the question of Anglo-American relations, but I have never seen any reason why this should be so, for I find the average American likes frankness and a sense of reality just as much as does the Britisher. Co-operation has never in the past proved very easy between America and Great Britain. There has been friendship and a common outlook on many problems, especially in the last twenty or thirty years, but for various reasons effective co-operation has been hard to achieve.

Some of the explanations may lie on our side of the Atlantic, and none of us would resent it in the slightest if American friends pointed out what they were. On their side it has always seemed to us that in the economic sphere the protection of their home market, which is indeed a vast one, has been their primary concern, and in consequence, since they became a great creditor power, they do not seem, according to our standards, to have utilized their strength and resources as Great Britain did in fostering the economic development of the world at large.

* * *

In the political realm, from the days of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States have fought shy of external commitments, and, unfortunately, good intentions are no substitute for definite action in a hard world, so that the force which America might have exercised from time to time has been minimized by the extreme caution which the American Government has had to show in deference to the state of public opinion over there.

It would be a great mistake, I feel, to be lightheartedly optimistic and suppose that the making of a trade agreement—even a highly successful trade agreement—will alter these factors in the situation in the twinkling of an eye. Many Americans who might favor a trade agreement as such would be opposed to it if they thought it would have any wider repercussions.

Any friendship between nations is very much like friendship between individuals —if you try to force it to grow more rapidly than is justified by the real instincts and impulses of the parties to it you will soon stretch it to breaking point. All the same, a trade agreement which led to increased trade between two such populous, powerful and wealthy nations could not fail to be of advantage to every citizen of both countries.

There are many difficulties in the way of a satisfactory trade agreement, and if they are overcome it will prove to all concerned what is possible between two governments when they have really set their hearts on co-operation. This of itself would be immensely useful as a precedent, and the new treaty would give the instinctive friendship which exists between the average American and the average Britisher tangible expression in treaty form.

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A great deal might follow from the increased trading contacts and the growth of confidence in one another, and it was on these grounds that the Board of the Chamber adopted their important resolution last December supporting the Government's policy in pursuing these negotiations. The American Government have their difficulties in this policy with certain sections of American public opinion just as the British Government have theirs.

Some people in this country were so concerned that trade negotiations might lead to some alteration in the import tariffs which they would not welcome that they hastened into print deprecating the whole move. The Board of the Manchester Chamber endeavored to take a somewhat larger view, and I may tell you that I had personal letters from the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade expressing their appreciation of our attitude. We never hesitate to criticize the Government when we think their actions are wrong, and, personally, I feel it is only fair to be willing to come out into the open and support the Government when we feel that their actions are right and desirable.

The outcome of the negotiations now proceeding in Washington will be awaited with the greatest interest and even anxiety. It would probably be a mistake to expect a trade agreement of a very far-reaching character at this first attempt, and I do not think either Government would be well advised to prejudice future prospects by endeavoring to make progress too rapidly. It is often a good plan to begin any effort on a modest scale, making each advance forward secure and safe before longer strides are attempted. I think that doctrine probably applies with special force to the Anglo-American trade discussions.